Princeton Theological Seminary Library

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XX., No. 10. Whole No. 516. | NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1900. | Price per Copy, 10c.

Drury Coll. Library

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

A New Phase of the South African War 291
Cartoon Views of South Africa . . . 292
Portraits: Men Prominent in Last Week's Events 293
Hawaii as a Territory 293
Radical Papers on the Carnegie-Frick Dispute 293
The Puerto Rico Tariff Again . . . 294
Puerto Rico's Troubles in Cartoon . . 294
Enacting the Gold Standard 295
Mr. Olney on the Fruits and Follies of Expansion 296
Topics in Brief 298
Pronunciation of Words in Current History 298

LETTERS AND ART:

European Views of Ruskin 299
Mr. Buchanan and Hooliganism Again 299
Completion of the Harper Reorganization 300
Portraits: The Founders of the Publishing House of Harper and Brothers 300
Walt Whitman through German Eyes 301
"Shakespeare, the Man" 302
Tolstoy's "Resurrection" Artistically and Ethically Considered . . . 303
Notes 303

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Do the Lower Animals Suffer Pain? . 304
What Becomes of the Microbes? . . 304
An Electric Gun 305
Compensation in Weather 305
A Russian Dirigible Balloon 305
Was Astrology the Parent of Astronomy? 306
Porcelain from the Electric Furnace . 307
Wireless Telegraphy in the South African War 307

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Germany's Notable Heresy Case . . . 308
The Ecumenical Missionary Conference 308
Language of the New Testament and Contemporary Thought 309
The McGiffert Heresy Case 310
Is Freemasonry Anti-Christian? . . . 310
Religious Notes 311

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Why Germany Will Not Join an Anti-British Coalition 312
Inefficiency of Modern Artillery Fire . 312
The Story of a Marriage Portion . . 313
The Troubles of Spain 313
The Siberian Railroad 314
Boer Women and the War 314

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 315
Personals 316
More or Less Pungent 317
Current Events 318
Chess 320

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gaze's World-Wide Travel System

ESTABLISHED 1844

IF YOU ARE GOING TO

EUROPE

THE PARIS WORLD'S FAIR

OR THE OBER AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY

you should write at once for printed matter, and it will be mailed free by **HENRY GAZE & SONS**; it will not cost you anything and may save you money.

NEW YORK, ... 113 Broadway
CHICAGO, ... 220 South Clark St.
New England Agency, W. H. Eaves, Agent, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Pennsylvania Agency, Adams & Howland, Agents, 14 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DO YOU STAMMER

Write at once for our new 200-page book, **The Origin and Treatment of Stammering.** The largest and most instructive book of its kind ever published. Sent free to any address for 6 cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a free sample copy of the Phono-Meter, a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer. Address

The Lewis School for Stammerers
Geo. Andrew Lewis 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN.
Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. MCKEE, Ph.D., President,
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio.

DEAF CHILDREN AND ADULTS taught to follow the speech of others by reading the facial expressions. Defective speech cured. Address WARREN SCHOOL OF ARTICULATION AND EXPRESSION-READING, 124 East 28th Street, New York City.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS.

THE ORIENT PARIS and PASSION PLAY

Oriental party leaves New York March 31st on S.S. "Trave." Escorted tours to all parts of the world. Independent steamship and railway tickets. Special inducements to clubs and societies. Illustrated Itineraries free.

CRAWFORD & FLOYD
609-610 Tremont Building, Boston; 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York City; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 621 Marquette Building, Chicago.

To Chaperone Young Ladies in Berlin.

A woman, who is a college graduate, an experienced teacher, and has traveled abroad, wishes four young ladies to chaperone in Germany for the year 1900-1901. References required and given. Address Chaperone, care editor *Literary Digest*.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable. Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 at druggists. 25c. box of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL and
South-Western Limited,
the Famous Trains between
Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis,
via
....Big FOUR Route
and
New York Central, Boston & Albany, Chesapeake & Ohio.
All the luxuries of cafe and library as well as dining and sleeping cars.
W. J. LYNCH, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
W. P. DEPPE, Ass't G. P. & T. A. CINCINNATI.

CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES
By REV. CHARLES E. LITTLE. A ready-reference compendium of notable events in the history of all countries, from B.C 5004 to A.D. 1895. 8vo, 1,200 pp., cloth, $10, sheep, $12.50, half morocco, $15, full morocco, $18.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
—Try a cake of it, and be convinced.—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

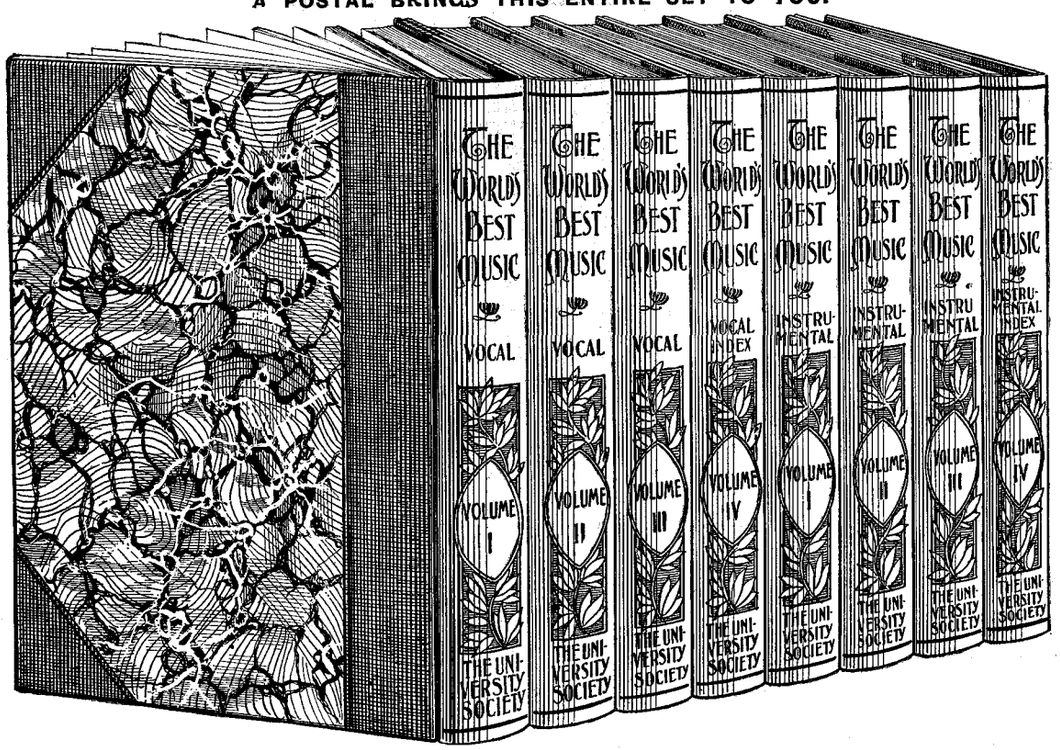
LIBRARY OF THE.... WORLD'S BEST MUSIC

300 instrumental selections for the piano. **1,100 pages** { **Over 2,200 Pages** } **350** songs for all voices, with piano accompaniment.... **1,100 pages**

8 Volumes, 4 Vocal, 4 Instrumental. 20 Editors and Special Contributors.

WE BELIEVE that this singularly complete Library will appeal to **every pianist, every singer;** that it is a necessity in **every home where music dwells.** Our belief is based on many hundred sets sold **on approval** and sent, as we offer to send this one to you, at **our risk** and **expense.** Briefly, the Library contains **instrumental selections by the greatest composers;** melodious, not too difficult, and including popular and operatic melodies, classic and romantic piano music. **The best old and new songs,** duets, trios, quartets, and choruses upon every subject. 400 **portraits** and **illustrations,** and over 500 biographies of musicians, and more than 100 **new** and **copyrighted** selections by American musicians. The work is planned for cultured homes and sympathetic performers.

A POSTAL BRINGS THIS ENTIRE SET TO YOU.



Volumes 9 x 12 inches; 1 inch thick; pages nearly sheet music size. Beautifully bound, superbly illustrated.

All these and over 400 other Composers represented in this matchless collection.	Strauss	Moore	Leschetizky	Chwatal	Rameau	Benedict	Emmett
	Mozart	Taubert	Hensel	Cowen	Erkel	Kreutzer	Buck
	Beethoven	Saint-Saens	Rubinstein	Brahms	Rachmaninoff	Mattei	Damrosch
	Schumann	Gottschalk	Balfe	Paderewski	Goldmark	Czibulka	De Koven
	Schubert	Grieg	Sullivan	Haydn	Wagner	Molloy	Faure
	Lange	Chaminade	Liszt	Verdi	Gounod	Kelley	Gilbert
	Chopin	Bendel	Bishop	Bizet	Handel	Arditi	Weber

ONE CENT

spent on a postal card will bring these books to you. You may test them 15 days. If unsatisfactory, send them back at our expense. If you keep them you pay at the rate of

ONE DOLLAR A MONTH

(See coupon.)

"It is a publication we can recommend. There is something that will interest all."—*The Etude.*

"A vocal and instrumental library of rare excellence and comprehensiveness."—*The Pianist.*

"The most complete and valuable Musical Library ever published."—*The Keynote.*

"Nothing so fine and well worth having in one's home."—*Margaret E. Sangster,* Ed. Harper's Bazar.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE CUT IN HALF -- NOTE FOLLOWING

MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICE.

The LIBRARY of THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC consists of **two** sets of subscription books bound together in a new, uniform edition. The subscription price for the two sets was never less than $30.00 in cloth and $40.00 in half-leather. Our low club prices are **$18.00** in fine cloth binding and **$21.00** in half-leather binding. We pay transportation charges.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Gentlemen: Please send me on approval prepaid a set of the "WORLD'S BEST MUSIC" in half-leather. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1 within 15 days and $1 per month thereafter for 20 months; if not satisfactory, I agree to return them at your expense within 15 days.

Signed.....

L. D. *Address*.....

In ordering cloth, change 20 months to 17 months. If you do not wish to return coupon, send postal mentioning the DIGEST.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES
TAKE ALL THE RISK
SAVE YOU HALF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
SEND SPECIMEN PAGES ON REQUEST

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

78 Fifth Avenue, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Complete Works of Robert Browning

200 Sets for "Digest" Readers

The Beautiful "Arno Edition" in Twelve Volumes ❧ ❧ ❧ Limited to 1250 Numbered Sets

"His works have entered the list of 'Standards.' There is no writer who has approached the human soul on so many sides, portraying the influences of its environment, while recognizing its essential kinship."—ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

The publishers of this choice Edition have arranged to supply 200 of the 1250 numbered sets to LITERARY DIGEST readers, at a Special Club Price. The cultured readers of this paper will readily appreciate this opportunity.

SPECIAL PRICE $24.00

Club members can have the complete work at once on the payment of **ONLY $2.00**; the balance is divided into eleven monthly payments of $2.00 each. To the subscribers of no other paper has this offer ever been made.

SPECIAL PRICE $24.00

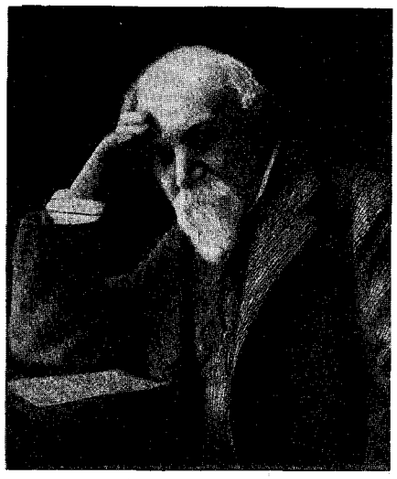
BROWNING THE POET

"The most intellectual of poets, Tennyson not excepted."—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

"Robert Browning is unerring in every sentence he writes, ... always vital, right and profound. . . . . I know of no other piece of modern prose or poetry in which there is so much told."—*John Ruskin.*

"Among the whole English-speaking peoples, in proportion as they grow in thought and in spirituality and in the love of men and women, the recognition and the praise of the main body of Browning's poetry will also grow into a power the result of which we cannot as yet conceive."—*Contemporary Review.*

"The most subtle and intellectual of contemporary English poets. He pressed into his service, in a masterly degree, humor, pathos, passion and tenderness; while the whole were distinguished for their ringing and melodious versification. . . . . All are intense in their realism, and across the page constantly breaks the strong lightning flash of genius."—*Chambers' Encyclopædia.*



BROWNING'S WORKS OF GENIUS

"The finest poem of the century" ['The Blot in the 'Scutcheon']. "Tell Browning that I believe from my soul there is no man living (and not many dead) who could produce such a work."—*Charles Dickens.*

"A wonderful book," ['The Ring and the Book,'] "one of the most wonderful poems ever written. I re-read it all through."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

"One of the noblest poems of the century."—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

"The foremost of psychological poets; 'The Ring and the Book' is the greatest poetical achievement of the century."—*Johnson's Cyclopædia.*

"The *opus magnum* of the generation; not merely beyond all parallel the supremest poetical achievement of the time, but the most precious and profound spiritual treasure that England has produced since the days of Shakespeare."—*Athenæum, referring to "The Ring and the Book."*

200 Sets of this Choice Limited Edition Set Apart for "Digest" Readers

The Arno Edition, in twelve octavo volumes, limited to 1250 registered and numbered sets, which **are sold only** to subscribers. Each volume contains three full-page illustrations in photogravure, printed on Japan paper.

This is the only complete, annotated, and well-edited edition of Browning that has been made, and it is the first opportunity offered to secure his writings in satisfactory library form. Bound in crimson cloth, stamped in gold, or in elegant half-levant.

THE BEST CRITICS DECLARE THE "ARNO EDITION" TO BE THE MOST PERFECT EDITION OF BROWNING'S WORKS

"What one may perhaps justly call, from a literary point of view, the final edition of Robert Browning's complete works is being issued by George D. Sproul. The editors are Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark, whose labors in the field of Browning and Shakespeare criticism have already received wide and well-merited commendation. Those who are fortunate in procuring a set of Browning's works in this form will have ground for feeling that they possess an edition which utters well nigh the last word in painstaking illumination of the poet's text. Assisted by copious annotation which displays exceptional vigilance, together with clear and sympathetic epitomes of poems obscure in style or dealing with subjects abstruse or not generally familiar, an easy, appreciative reading of Browning's writings is made possible."—*E. A. U. Valentine in The Baltimore News.*

"The most attractive and valuable set obtainable of the poet's complete works."—*John F. Genung, Professor of Rhetoric, Amherst.*

"This edition is certainly superior to any which we remember. Browning is the only English poet of the present time who has attained this distinction, and, with all respect to the memory of Lord Tennyson, the only one whose genius may be said to have compelled it, from its richness, its splendor, its profundity, its versatility and its myriadmindedness. There is no one with whom he should be compared, except Shakespeare, and with Shakespeare only in the certainty and subtlety of his dramatic insight."—*Richard Henry Stoddard in The Mail and Express.*

"An admirable edition, being positively the only edition containing the necessary apparatus to understand or even to intelligently enjoy his works. . . . Extreme care shown in explaining the many allusions. . . . This edition has long been needed."—*Wm. Lyon Phelps, Prof. of English Literature, Yale.*

"The ideal edition, and cannot fail to become the favorite one with all readers and students of the poet."—*William J. Rolfe.*

SPECIAL TO "LITERARY DIGEST" READERS

200 SETS ONLY

YOU MAY SECURE A SET BY SENDING

QUICKLY $2.00

A limited portion of this choice "Arno Edition" of Browning's Works has been reserved for LITERARY DIGEST readers—not enough for all, but for the first 200 applicants. The regular price of the set is $30 for cloth binding, or $60 for the sumptuous half levant binding.

We have placed a **Special Price to LITERARY DIGEST Readers** on these 200 sets, viz., $24 for the cloth bound sets, and $48 for the half levant. The price for either style may be paid in twelve monthly instalments, the first instalment of $2 or $4, as the case may be, to accompany the order. The 12 volumes will be sent to any address, **carriage prepaid,** on receipt of your order and first payment.

Satisfaction is Guaranteed. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the books you may return them **at our expense** within ten days after receiving them and we will **refund the money** you have paid.

Sign and send us the Subscription Coupon opposite, or a copy of the same.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

GEORGE D. SPROUL, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Sir:—Please send me one set of the "Arno Edition" of Browning's Works, as per your offer in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *I herewith enclose* *$2.00 *as first payment on the same, and I agree to pay the balance in eleven monthly instalments of* *$2.00 *each. You are to send me the entire set, carriage prepaid, on receipt of this first payment. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the books, I may return them at your expense within ten days after receiving them, and you will refund the money I have paid.*

Signed..... ....

Date... .... *Post Office*..... .....

Express Office..... *State*..... ... .

*If you want the set bound in the rich half levant, instead of cloth, cross out the $2.00 and write $4.00 for the first payment and for each of the eleven monthly instalments.

NOTE:—This is strictly a subscription work and booksellers cannot supply it. Write to the publisher at once.

GEORGE D. SPROUL, Publisher, 150 Fifth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XX., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 516

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A NEW situation seems to be forming in South Africa along what is assumed to be the Boers' "second line of defense." American newspaper critics of the war interpret the Boer withdrawal from Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Colesberg as results of the new conditions created by Lord Roberts, by which the Boers are compelled to abandon their aggressive attitude and concentrate nearer home to stop the British advance. The rumor that the Boers have raised the siege of Mafeking comes from a Boer source, and altho not yet confirmed by the British, it is accepted as being in accord with the other Boer movements toward concentration. General White and Colonel Baden-Powell, the defenders of Ladysmith and Mafeking, are receiving praise similar to that given the doughty Cronje last week; but Lord Roberts is generally credited with having caused the relief of the two beleaguered British commanders by the same operations that caused Cronje's overthrow. General Buller is given credit for his persistence in hammering away so long at General Joubert's force around Ladysmith; but it seems to be generally believed, as the Boston *Journal* points out, that if Roberts had not threatened Bloemfontein Joubert would be still barring Buller's advance, and the latter would still be crossing and recrossing the Tugela.

In the spirit of the Pope's exclamation, upon hearing of the relief of Ladysmith—"May this be the beginning of the end"—the newspapers seem to be trying to forecast the length and outcome of the war as seen in the light of the Boer retreat to their second line of defense. Some think that the Boer cause has been badly crippled. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that "the last vestige of the advantage which the Boers gained from an early start and thorough preparation, an advantage which they have used with such skill and courage as to compel the admiration of the world, disappears with the relief of Ladysmith." The Boston *Transcript* says: "The Boers will undoubtedly draw together, to seek to turn back the central invading army, that of Lord Roberts, and we may expect that they will make the stoutest resistance possible; but unless all signs fail they can only delay the eventual complete triumph of the British arms. Numbers and resources are both against them. They have played a desperate game well, but it was always desperate." "It can not be long," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "before President Krugèr will sue for peace." The New York *Tribune* thinks that the entire Boer defense has collapsed. It says:

"A shrewd observer some time ago likened the Boer lines of war to a shell. It was, he said, a well-designed shell, and a

GENERAL JOUBERT,

Who has been besieging Ladysmith, and is now reported to be in command of the army opposing Lord Roberts. (From a painting by Miss Therese Schwartze, of Amsterdam, on exhibition at the Society of Portrait Painters in the Grafton Galleries, in London.)

stiff, strong one. But it was only a shell, and the moment it was pierced at one point the whole would be in danger of collapse, for there was no solid backing. The incidents of the last fortnight have seemed to justify this estimate. For the shell has been pierced and has collapsed. Lord Roberts pierced it with his swift rush to the relief of Kimberley. The moment he reached Jacobsdal he was through the shell. In a few days General Cronje surrendered. Then there was a tremor all along the Orange River, and on the Tugela too; and then, in a single day, Ladysmith was relieved and Colesberg was redeemed, and the whole shell lay in ruins. The Boer line has failed at every point. . . . The exaggerated fancies of Boer strength and the wild hopes of foreign aid have alike collapsed along with the shell of the line of battle, and the Boers now see themselves for what they are—a small people in the irresistible grip of a mighty power, with no hope of aid or succor.

"In such a plight, what is there left? Nothing, one would say, but to accept the inevitable with a good grace. They may not. They may try to reconstruct the shell, with a smaller

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

radius, and try to make on the Vaal the defense which has failed on the Modder and the Tugela. But it will be a vain performance. The reconstructed shell can not be made as strong as the one which has been broken. And the shell of fancies and hopes can never be reconstructed Henceforth the men must go to battle with the consciousness that they are overmatched and that they will get no outside help. Nor is there any moral excuse or reason for such desperate resistance. Their lives, their fortunes, their civic liberties are not in jeopardy. Every one of them knows, or should know, that after the war and after the establishment of British sovereignty his land and house and cattle and money will be as much his as they ever were, and he himself will be as free as he ever was—save in the one particular that he will not be so free to oppress his neighbor. . . . There is no doubt that the collapse of the Boer oligarchy and the establishment of British authority will mean liberty and good government, for Boer as well as for Briton."

Under the circumstances, says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "and when the Burghers by thousands are petitioning him to do so, it would seem the duty of President Kruger to seek a truce and sue for peace. All the world hopes to see the slaughter stopped, but all the world is helpless if Kruger remains obdurate. He, like his gallant Cronje, must ultimately surrender without terms, or be crushed beneath an irresistible power. Heaven send him wisdom!"

Not all the press, however, think the Boer case so desperate. The Baltimore *Herald* says:

"It must be borne in mind that the Boers did not at first intend to do more than remain on the defensive, and that the invasion of Northern Natal and of Cape Colony was an afterthought, prompted by the desire to gain the active support of the entire Boer population in South Africa and encouraged by the then existing military situation. Up to the present time Great Britain has really accomplished nothing more than to reach the point originally regarded as the beginning of the conflict. To what extent defeat has broken the spirit of the burghers and impaired their effectiveness in resisting invasion can not now be determined."

The Springfield *Republican*, too, notes that the Boers still have at least 40,000 men, under no less able a leader than Joubert, and "notwithstanding the recent British successes," it believes, "there are sound reasons for thinking that the war's end is not in sight."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"In all the mountain ranges, notably those of the Drakensberg separating both republics from Natal, determined stands will surely be made, but in the heart of the Transvaal the final struggle must take place. When this commences, with their fine military cunning the Boers will not overlook the fact that, while besieging Pretoria, the British will have nearly fifteen hundred miles of communications between themselves and the coast to protect. It is then that we may again become familiar with those clever Boer traps which have been a feature of the South African campaign."

If the Boers are of as determined a spirit as the British, says the New York *Sun*, "and in the opinion of the world they are, Great Britain has still a lamentable job before it in South Africa."

Some interesting lessons in the art of war as taught by the recent operations are also being noticed by the press. The small losses by artillery fire during the recent sieges have led to some disparaging reflections upon that arm of the service, while the rifle has considerably enhanced its reputation. The Brooklyn *Citizen* points out that in spite of the terrific bombardment of Cronje's camp, that turned the place, according to the war correspondents, into an "inferno," only fifty men were killed and two hundred wounded during the ten days' siege. Cronje had several small pieces of artillery, it appears; but he was unable to use them, and his little force held off the British army by rifle fire alone. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "A few thousand good marksmen with magazine rifles can hold back an army ten times their size for several days. Cronje has added this fact to military science." It is also noticed that it was a body of infantry that finally forced his surrender by gaining a position where they could enfilade his trenches with their rifle fire. The siege of Ladysmith, too, makes an equally bad showing for the big guns. A despatch from Ladysmith to the London *Standard* after the siege was raised said: "The bombardment was heavy, but on the whole ineffective. It is estimated that during the investment about 12,000 shells were thrown into the town, an average of three tons of explosives daily. Yet we had only 35 men killed and 188 wounded." The Philadelphia *Record* notes that General Buller lost as many men in his efforts to reach Ladysmith as there were men in the besieged town. "From the point of view of the cold and unemotional strategists, therefore,"

A HINT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.
—*The Criterion, New York.*

GENERAL BULLER: "Goodness, Lady Smith, how you've changed. You're thin as a rail."
LADY SMITH: "Well, you're a pretty tough looking customer yourself."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GEN. SIR. GEORGE WHITE,
Defender of Ladysmith.

GEN. LORD DOUGLAS DUNDONALD,
Who led the relief force into Ladysmith.

COL. ROBERT BADEN-POWELL,
Defender of Mafeking.

MEN PROMINENT IN LAST WEEK'S EVENTS.

it says, "nothing has been gained by the rescue of General White's division; the gain is fully balanced by the loss."

Hawaii as a Territory.—The bill which passed the Senate last week and is now before the House, providing for a territorial government for Hawaii, has called out little or no adverse criticism. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) describes and comments upon what the measure will do for the islands as follows:

"The Hawaiian Commission which framed the bill had a different task before them than confronted the authors of most of the acts creating Territories of the United States. The Commission found existing in Hawaii a substantial government, republican in form, well administered, with courts, decisions, and precedents. The republic itself is a continuation, with some modifications, of the preceding monarchy. The Commission wisely decided to disturb things as little as possible. The bill accordingly recognizes the existence of their system of courts, recognizes their legislature, and provides for many local officers to administer the laws of the Territory. It makes all who were citizens in Hawaii on August 12, 1898, as citizens of the United States, and continues in force all the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

"A peculiarity of the Hawaiian law retained in the original form of the Senate bill is the qualifications for suffrage. Voters for the lower house of the legislature must be able to read and write the Hawaiian or English language. To vote for a senator the voter must have, in addition to the intelligence qualification, an income of $600 per annum or own real estate to the value of $1,500 or personal property equal to $3,000. This is held to be necessary to keep the native and Portuguese vote from swamping the American, English, and German votes. The appearance of this provision in the bill prompted Senator Tillman to extol the South Carolina election law. The Senate was not convinced, however, and struck out the property qualification, so that all male adult, native or naturalized, residents of Hawaii who can read and write the English or Hawaiian language may vote, except the Chinese.

"The contract-labor laws of our own country and the Chinese exclusion act are extended to Hawaii with the other laws of the United States, and are about the only features which change conditions there. The Senate amended the Commission's bill in several particulars, but in the main it was adopted as reported. The union of the two lands will be cemented by the passage of this bill. Experience will disclose its defects, and doubtless several supplementary acts will be necessary before the political amalgamation of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States will be perfected."

RADICAL PAPERS ON THE CARNEGIE-FRICK DISPUTE.

THE startling facts brought to light in connection with the impending lawsuit between two of the partners in the Carnegie Steel Company have naturally furnished the text for many emphatic comments in the radical press. The Socialists see in the enormous profits of this concern simply the results of so much robbery of labor. For example, *The Worker's Call* (Chicago) says:

"What produced this enormous mass of value? The surplus product of the labor of many thousands of workingmen. These profits represent all that these workingmen produced and didn't get. . . . Did Frick and Carnegie produce any of this profit? No. Do they labor? Yes. In what then does their labor consist? In appropriating to their own use the surplus value produced by labor, in fighting between themselves over its division, and occasionally preaching the virtue of 'honesty' and the 'blessings' of poverty for the benefit of those whose product they secure."

The New York *People* sees in the incident a vindication of the Socialist doctrine of the "class struggle" between capital and labor. The workingmen are told that they are the "partners" of the capitalists; but, says *The People*, the working class, as a matter of fact, "is a slave class." When Mr. Frick, as a "partner," feels aggrieved, he can fight his battle in the courts. When the four thousand workingmen "partners" felt aggrieved eight years ago, did they file a bill in equity? *The People* answers its own question by saying:

"They could not; the mechanism of capitalist law provided no wheel for THEM to turn in their favor. The only wheels that could at all turn in that instance were not accessible to them; these were the police and militia; and these did turn, and with a vengeance, and ground the 'partner' workingman to dust."

The Haverhill *Social Democrat* declares that "as there will be no cessation of the labor-skinning process, whichever one of them wins, the workingman can have no concern as to the outcome of the trial." *The Public* (Chicago, single-tax organ) says:

"It is in the protected trusts that our much-vaunted prosperity abounds. But the prosperity of the protected trusts is coincident and coextensive with the depression which the unprotected classes feel. Tho death to everybody else, McKinley prosperity is great fun for the trusts."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF AGAIN.

IN spite of the fact that the Puerto Rico tariff bill, as it passed the House, was so amended that the rate of tariff it provides is only 15 per cent. of the rate of our tariff on goods from other countries, and even this diminished rate is to run for two years only, the compromise has not succeeded in quieting the rising storm of opposition. A large number of Republican papers are joining the Democratic papers in calling on the Senate to defeat the measure; commercial and financial interests are advocating free trade with the island; and even the tobacco- and sugar-growers are beginning to express the belief that the Puerto Rico competition will not prove so formidable as they feared. The New York Chamber of Commerce, at its monthly meeting last week, passed by a unanimous vote a resolution saying that it was its "emphatic opinion" that "every consideration of honor, justice, and humanity demands that trade between the United States and the island of Puerto Rico shall be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever"; and that "early and prompt action should be taken by the Congress to redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this nation as sponsor for the future welfare of Puerto Rico." *The United States Tobacco Journal*, of New York, ridicules the idea that free Puerto Rico tobacco will hurt the American tobacco-growers. It says: "The bulk of it is unfit for a cigar. It is inferior in quality even to our Pennsylvania. If admitted free, it would be mostly cut up for cigarettes and smoking tobacco. But the chances are that more of it would be exported to Canada than used in our own country. Not a hundred cases, nay, not ten cases, of Connecticut less would be consumed."

The protectionist press, however, still look with disfavor upon the free-trade proposition, and declare that the 15-per-cent. tariff preserves the great principle of protection, and proclaims the power of Congress over our dependencies, while giving ample relief to the distressed islanders.

New Problem Requires a New Policy.—"The new problem requires a new policy. Empty territory such as the United States has hitherto annexed required prompt incorporation and the pledge and promise of full political rights and privileges, that this new territory might rapidly attract and absorb population from the States and be in its turn admitted to the Union. This was the problem of the past. It is over. A new task is here. It will be followed by others of like character. Puerto Rico is now full of population. Its area is densely settled. It can not absorb a population from the States so as to be in time, as it equals their population and is assimilated to them, admitted among them. The present population is not ready for a share in political rights and privileges. It must be trained and developed. It is long before it will be. Its illiteracy must disappear. Political experience must create a capacity for political action. A long tutelage is before this and other islands.

"Many perils and problems must be guarded against in this period. There are differences of labor, of production, of industry, of wages, of habits and the general standards of life and of morals which must be wisely and carefully considered step by step. The long task will not be done in a day. Until it is completed Congress must keep in its hands the same entire control which Parliament retains over the dependencies of the British empire.

"For all concerned this is the best course. The risk and danger in this country has always been a too rapid extension of political rights. States have been admitted before they were ready. The Montana senatorial investigation is a speaking proof. The country at large has too many ignorant voters. If the work were to be done over again an educational qualification would undoubtedly be imposed. Less haste would be shown in filling the Union with States not ready for Statehood and in bringing to the polls voters unable to read and write, as are nine out of ten men in Puerto Rico.

"The party, the papers, and the public men opposed to our new acquisitions and the annexation of dependencies have seized on the Puerto Rico tariff to try and lead the House into premature incorporation. They have failed. The tariff was only a pretext. The needs of Puerto Rico were a mere sham. The one opportunity which the opponents of our present policy of expansion saw was to discredit this policy by leading the House to a course and action which would incorporate Puerto Rico in the Union before either the territory or the population was ready for this step. . . .

"The real issue the House decided yesterday was not one of mere tariff. The decision establishes the principle and practise that the new annexed populations shall not be clothed with political rights and powers in the Union until by training and development they are ready for them."—*The Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

A Tariff for Revenue Only.—"The real issue is not, as we have all along contended, whether there shall be free trade or a tariff *per se*. Either would be lawful, and either could be established without setting any embarrassing precedent—if the job were gone about rightly. The issue is, Which will be better for Puerto Rico, and, incidentally, for the United States? Puerto Rico needs, of course, a market in which to buy and to sell. But

"HELP!"—*The Chicago News.*

"YOU SELFISH OLD HOG!"—*The Detroit News.*

PUERTO RICO'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that is not her only need. She needs a revenue for payment of the expenses of her local government, for schools, for roads, and for other public works of prime necessity. Such a revenue can be secured from direct taxation or from customs. The former method would be particularly burdensome and objectionable to the people. The latter, there is good reason to believe, would be effective, and would not be burdensome, nor interfere with the prosperity of the island. At any rate, that is a question susceptible of deliberate and rational consideration. Men ought to be able to determine by investigation and calculation pretty nearly what would be the effect of the proposed tariff upon the island. An attempt to do that would be vastly more creditable than this agile jumping up and down and shrill screaming for 'free trade or nothing.'"—*The New York Tribune* (*Rep.*).

Unjustifiable and Ridiculous.—"For the bill itself as a beginning of colonial legislation no justification is possible, and from the point of view of the high protectionists themselves it is a ridiculous compromise. . . . . .

"No advocate of this singular bill has frankly avowed the real reason which induced party support for it. To talk about its being enacted in the interest of humanity is nonsense, for if that was the actuating motive, the short way would have been to let Puerto Rico goods in duty free. It is not passed in the interests of the trusts, for they are not in the slightest degree benefited by it. The motive for its enactment is mixed between a desire to conciliate 'labor' by keeping down competition, or rather its scarecrow; and to begin a colonial policy—to show that Congress proposes to do 'what it pleases,' in spite of the Constitution, with all the islands of the sea controlled under the treaty with Spain, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and their inhabitants; as well as Hawaii and other recent and future acquisitions if any. Considered in its aspect as the inauguration in practise of our new colonial system, the bill is the work of the clumsiest empire builders the world has seen for a long time. As the question underlying the bill is to be carried up to the Supreme Court, there is ground for hope that through the agency of that tribunal this monstrous piece of legislation, with all its contradictions, its protection against imaginary competition and its cant about relieving humanity by a duty of only fifteen per cent., will be consigned to the dust heap where repose so many of the works of statesmen who did not know their business."—*The Boston Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*).

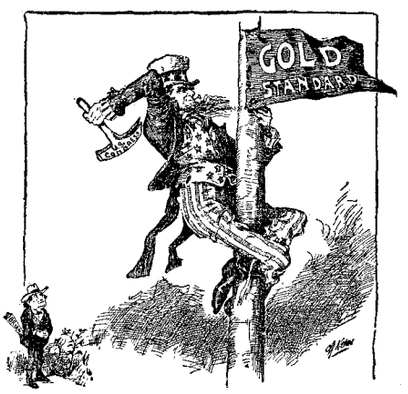
An Issue for the Democrats.—"The issue is one upon which democracy can go before the country with the most absolute confidence. The American people are not fools, and when the truth of this unpleasant history is explained to them, no honest man need worry about what they will do in consequence next November. They only need to be told that President McKinley, knowing that a customs tariff could not be constitutionally imposed between American possessions, tried to avoid that question by according Puerto Rico her rights as an act of grace. In this he was joined by his Secretary of War and the leaders of his party in Congress. But, when the Republican magnates of the oil, sugar, tobacco, and rum trusts heard of the proposition, they vetoed it and compelled the President and their people in Congress to face about, ignore the famine-stricken islanders, and defy the basic law of the Union. The Democracy has been looking for a paramount issue upon which to rally all its scattered and divided forces. Here is one, and a better could not be conceived: 'Honesty, humanity, and the Constitution!'"—*The Washington Times* (*Dem.*).

No Such Favors for the Philippines.—"Of course the Philippines will not be accorded such favors as are being granted to Puerto Rico. The action which has been taken in regard to the island in the Caribbean will be no precedent for the Philippine case. Congress will be at liberty to put any sort of a duty it wants on Philippine imports, and to continue it as long as it desires. There is a possibility, to be sure, that the Supreme Court, in the case which will soon be made up, may decide that all the islands are an integral part of the United States, and subject to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution, but the general opinion among Republicans is that the decision will not take this direction. If the court decides that the Constitution is in full operation in all the region over which the flag flies, then no duties can be levied on imports from either the Philippines or any other part of the territory gained in 1898. This point will be cleared up before long. In the mean time the moderate rate of duty on Puerto Rican articles will not be found to be burdensome to the islanders, and the uses to which the revenue thus obtained will be put will reconcile them to its imposition."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (*Rep.*).

ENACTING THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE first measure to which Congress gave its attention last December is again claiming public attention, being about to become a law. It is a measure which the gold-standard papers call "a safeguard of the honor and credit of the United States," and which the silver papers refer to as "infamous legislation," as "this ill-omened currency bill," "intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The bill as agreed upon by the House and Senate conference committee, a compromise, of course, between the original House and Senate measures, is thus outlined in its main features by the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.):



NAILING IT TO THE MAST.
—*The New York Herald.*

"It commits the country positively to the gold standard, and redeems the pledges of the Republican Party. By its passage, the discretion now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury of redeeming government obligations in silver, if he should so elect, will be taken from that official, and he will be firmly bound by law to keep at a parity all kinds of money issued by the United States. The present legal-tender quality of the silver dollar and of other money of the United States remains unaffected. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to set apart a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold, which is to be used for redemption purposes exclusively, and notes redeemed for gold are not to be reissued, except in exchange for gold. The Secretary is authorized to sell three-per-cent. bonds whenever necessary to maintain the reserve, and the money so received is not to be used to defray current expenses. Provision is made for small national banks and for the issue of silver certificates in small denominations. In the bill is incorporated the Senate's refunding proposition for the sale of two-per-cent. bonds, to run for thirty years. Opinion is not unified on this latter provision; but the conferees have agreed to it upon the assurance of Secretary Gage that it is feasible to float such bonds, which bear a rate of interest less than those of the principal bonds of any other nation.

"Simply as a concession to a few Republican members of Congress from Western constituencies, a section has been added providing that—

"'the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism, whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.'"

The provision that notes redeemed for gold are not to be reissued except in exchange for gold is intended to make impossible a repetition of the "endless-chain" trouble alleged a few years ago. When this provision is law, says the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "in spite of the superficial incongruities and absurdities still left in our system of money, the foundation of that system will be as solid as a rock."

By the "refunding proposition," referred to above, the government bonds which mature within a few years, and which would otherwise be redeemed and canceled, are to be replaced by other bonds that will run thirty years. This provision is meeting with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

some opposition. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls it "highly objectionable," because "it changes the wise and time-honored policy of the Government in regard to the reduction and payment of its debt. It provides for the buying up of a temporary debt at a large premium with a perpetual debt. . . . It is a provision which will tell against the Republicans in the coming popular canvass." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "the Republican Party has in this respect reversed its own financial past, and indorsed the policy of a permanent national debt. This is one of the issues it will have to meet in the next campaign." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) says:

"It may prove a difficult task to convince the masses of the people that there is any imperative necessity for such surrender. During the coming decade the Government will have the option of paying about $750,000,000 of outstanding obligations. It is a very serious matter to postpone the possibility of effecting this release from debt for another thirty years. Such a step should not be taken except under the pressure of necessity, and that such a necessity exists at this time the people of the United States will be slow to believe."

The paragraph in regard to international bimetalism is referred to by the gold papers as "a sop to the silverites." This section "will work no mischief," says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), because "there is no prospect whatever that the leading commercial nations will at any time agree to a coining ratio for gold and silver." Mr. Bryan, however, says of this section: "The action of the Republican Party in amending the currency bill as a last resort, so as to revive the promise of international bimetalism, is a confession that the gold standard is not satisfactory, and no Republican editor can explain that amendment except by acknowledging that it is an attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people."

A good example of gold-standard opinion upon the measure as a whole may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.):

"The country is to be profoundly congratulated upon this agreement of Congress to eliminate the theoretical silver standard and to make the law conform to the facts. Twenty-five years is not a very long period for the education of the people upon a matter as to which financiers were very much in the dark a good deal less than a century ago, and upon which approximate unanimity has been attained among them only within very recent years. And if the legal tenders are to be continued, the country is to be congratulated upon adequate provision for their redemption in gold at any and all times. The moderate increase of the bank circulation allowed is good so far as it goes. But it is quite insufficient in extent, and it retains the vicious principle of bond security; the banks are still to lend their capital to the Government instead of to their customers. The friends of sound currency may be thankful for what they now get, but they will make a serious mistake if they relax for a day their efforts to get a comprehensive and scientific reconstruction of our whole currency system."

Few comments on the bill appear in the silver papers, most of them evidently considering their position sufficiently well known without further comment. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), however, after calling the bimetalism clause of the bill "mere *brutum fulmen*," adds:

"This nation will get bimetalism only by its own legislative decree. If the free coinage of silver is a good thing, we want it, even tho every other Government should interpose a veto; if free coinage of the white metal is a bad thing, we do not want it, even tho the united nations should seek to urge us in that direction. Coinage is one of the distinctive prerogatives of sovereignty. The people which ceases to control its currency is *ipso facto* enslaved.

"With the enactment of this bill, the United States abandons the financial system which was established by the founders of the Government, and adopts the English plan. The adoption of this course lays us open to all the disturbances which may shake the European exchanges from time to time. With a serious decline in the production of gold, a revolutionary shrinkage of values must occur. Nevertheless, it is entirely right that this thing should be done. The American people passed upon the matter in the election of 1896, and their verdict must be accepted, until it shall be reversed in the light of history. From this time forth, the nations of the world will battle for the only money of final redemption. The struggle will be fierce and deadly, and the survivors will bear disfiguring scars Franklin's adage holds in the case of nations, as of men: 'Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.'"

MR. OLNEY ON THE FRUITS AND FOLLIES OF EXPANSION.

RICHARD OLNEY, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, who is being invited by some of the Gold Democratic papers to become a Presidential candidate this year, has just given, at some length (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for March), his opinion concerning our new expansion policy. It is an opinion that cuts both ways, and elicits both approval and dissent on each side of the discussion. For Mr. Olney heartily indorses the general principle of national growth and expansion, while condemning its application to the Philippines as a bad blunder. The absence of the national instinct and impulse to grow would be, he says, "a sure symptom of our national deterioration"; "the United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit among the nations naturally and properly." But, he adds in the next sentence, "what was not necessary and is certainly of the most doubtful expediency is that it [the United States] should at the same time become a colonizing power on an immense scale."

As if to lend emphasis to his positive views on the general principle of expansion, Mr. Olney goes farther even than most expansionists have yet gone by advocating the annexation of Cuba forthwith. He says:

"The spectacle now exhibited of a President and his Cabinet sitting in Washington with an appointee and sort of imitation President sitting with his Cabinet in the Antilles must have an end, the sooner the better, and will end when Congress ceases to ignore its functions and makes Cuba in point of law what she already is in point of fact, namely, United States territory. Were there to be a plebiscite on the subject, such a consummation would be favored by practically the entire body of the intelligence and wealth of the island. Until it is reached, capital will hesitate to go there, emigration from this country will be insignificant, and Cuba will fail to enter upon that new era of progress and development, industrial, political, and social, which is relied upon to justify and ought to justify the substitution of American for Spanish control."

Returning again to the general principle of expansion, Mr. Olney holds that our former isolation, from which we are emerging, was marked by such features as the Monroe doctrine and the high protective tariff, and showed its results in provincialism and "narrow views of our duties and functions as a nation." The spirit of expansion was upon us, however, and "tho historians will probably assign the abandonment of the isolation policy of the United States to the time when this country and Spain went to war over Cuba, and tho the abandonment may have been precipitated by that contest, the change was inevitable, had been long preparing, and could not have been long delayed." He continues:

"In short, when our troubles with Spain came to a head, it had, it is believed, already dawned upon the American mind that the international policy suitable to our infancy and our weakness was unworthy of our maturity and our strength; that the traditional rules regulating our relations to Europe, almost a necessity of the conditions prevailing a century ago, were inapplicable to the changed conditions of the present day; and that both duty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and interest required us to take our true position in the European family and to both reap all the advantages and assume all the burdens incident to that position. Therefore, while the Spanish war of 1898 is synchronous with the abandonment of its isolation policy by the United States, it was not the cause of such abandonment and at the most only hastened it by an inconsiderable period."

But Mr. Olney's satisfaction over the new policy of growth is, as we have said, counterbalanced by his dissatisfaction over the application being made of it. "Why," he asks, "do we find ourselves laboring under the huge incubus of the Philippines?" He takes up several of the replies that are made to that question and disposes of them all with but scanty respect. The idea that we "drifted into the Philippines" is, he avers, utterly mistaken, for "it is certain and has recently been declared by the highest authority that, having acquired by our arms nothing but a military occupation of the port and city of Manila, we voluntarily purchased the entire Philippine archipelago for twenty millions of dollars." As to the claim, called by Mr. Olney "a cheap resource of demagogy," that "where the flag has once been hoisted it must never be taken down," he points out that as the flag "had never been hoisted over more than the city and port of Manila, no removal of it from the rest of the archipelago was possible in the nature of things." And the theory that we are under solemn obligation to carry the blessings of good government and civilization to the natives, he declares to be one than which "it is not easy to conceive of anything more baseless and more fantastic." The slums of New York, Boston, and our other cities and towns have their "millions of suffering and deserving poor whose welfare is of infinitely greater importance to us than that of the Kanakas and Malays of the Orient, and whose relief would readily absorb all the energies and all the funds the United States can well spare for humane enterprises. No wonder our British kinsmen guffaw at such extraordinary justifications of our Philippine policy." It is certain, Mr. Olney concludes, that we were "not bound to buy the Philippines by any considerations of honor or duty."

RICHARD OLNEY.

If not, he asks, "was it our interest to buy them?" As we do not need colonies to drain off a surplus of population, and as white laborers could not live in the Philippines if we did, our purchase can be justified, if at all, "only by its effect in creating or extending trade and commerce with the Philippines and with China." He analyzes this phase of the subject as follows:

"On this subject the thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration seek to dazzle our eyes with the most glowing visions. A soil as fertile as any on the globe needs but to be tickled with the hoe—to use Douglas Jerrold's figure—to laugh with abundant harvests of all the most desired tropical fruits. Minerals of all kinds are declared to abound everywhere—virgin forests of the choicest woods to be almost limitless in extent—while as for coal, it is solemnly asserted to be even dropping out of the tops of mountains. . . . . .

"They do not stop to tell us what we are to sell to a community whose members live on the spontaneous growth of their mother earth, and clothe themselves very much as did our first parents after the expulsion from Eden. They fail to tell us, further, with what labor the vaunted resources of the islands are to be exploited, since the white laborer can not work there and the native will not."

Nor will our new archipelago open the gate to China's markets. Indeed, says Mr. Olney, "it is not too much to assert quite positively that we should have been in a better position to command our share of the Philippine and Chinese trade without the Philippines than with them." After declaring that the recent "assurances" the Administration has received guaranteeing the "open door" in China are worth little or nothing, Mr. Olney declares that we can get our share of China's trade by two means only—reciprocal concessions, or a show of force. If we insist on free trade with China, we shall certainly be embarrassed by demands from the powers for free trade with the Philippines. If we had acquired only "such part of the Philippines as was necessary to give us proper coaling-stations and an adequate naval base," says Mr. Olney, "we should have been in a better position to secure and protect our interests in trade with China than we are with the Philippine load on our backs," and we should have less difficulty with our "anomalous attitude in demanding free trade with the dependencies of other countries while hampering free trade with our own by the severest restrictions."

Moreover, if the islands embarrass negotiations, they will embarrass military operations even more:

"Whereas our trade with China would have been amply secured and protected by the enlarged navy we must and should have under any circumstances, supplemented by an adequate naval base and coaling-stations in the Philippines, the taking over of the whole archipelago enfeebles us for all purposes—by the immense, remote, and peculiarly vulnerable area we must defend, by the large permanent army we must transport and maintain, not merely to prevent and deter aggression from without, but to hold down a native population thoroughly disaffected and resentful of the tactless and brutal policy hitherto pursued toward it; and by the tremendous drain on our resources which the civil and military administration of the islands will inevitably entail."

THE FLAG AND THE TRADE.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

Mr. Olney does not recommend that we now proceed to get rid of the islands. "Whether we want the Philippines or not, and whether we ought to have them or not," he says, "that we have got them is something not to be denied . . . we are committed—the Philippines are ours—how we shall deal with them is a domestic question simply."

What, then, will be the effect of this situation upon our foreign relations? Our diplomatic agencies "must be greatly enlarged, strengthened, and improved, while a powerful navy up to date in all points of construction, armament, general efficiency, and readiness for instant service, becomes of equal necessity." "A large force of highly educated and trained administrators" for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the islands will also be needed, and large additions to our regular standing army.

What of our future relation to the great powers? Are we likely to find an alliance desirable or necessary? Our status as an Asiatic power, Mr. Olney says, "must have some tendency to qualify the attitude which, as a strictly American power, the United States has successfully maintained toward the states of Europe": but aside from that tendency, our general policy, hereafter as heretofore, "must be and will be non-interference in the internal affairs of European states—hereafter as heretofore we shall claim paramountcy in things purely American—and hereafter as heretofore we shall antagonize any attempt by an European power to forcibly plant its flag on the American continents."

In spite of our traditional dislike of alliances, however, the Philippines seem to have brought us one. Mr. Olney says:

"The true, the ideal position for us, would be complete freedom of action, perfect liberty to pick allies from time to time as special occasions might warrant and an enlightened view of our own interests might dictate. Without the Philippines, we might closely approach that position. With them, not merely is our need of friendship imperative, but it is a need which only one of the great powers can satisfy or is disposed to satisfy. Except for Great Britain's countenance, we should almost certainly never have got the Philippines—except for her continued support, our hold upon them would be likely to prove precarious, perhaps altogether unstable. It follows that we now find ourselves actually caught in an entangling alliance, forced there not by any treaty, or compact of any sort, formal or informal, but by the stress of the inexorable facts of the situation. It is an alliance that entangles because we might be and should be friends with all the world and because our necessary intimacy with and dependence upon one of them is certain to excite the suspicion and ill-will of other nations. Still, however much better off we might have been, regrets, the irrevocable having happened, are often worse than useless, and it is much more profitable to note such compensatory advantages as the actual situation offers. In that view, it is consoling to reflect that, if we must single out an ally from among the nations at the cost of alienating all others, and consequently have thrown ourselves into the arms of England, our choice is probably unexceptionable. We join ourselves to that one of the great powers most formidable as a foe and most effective as a friend; whose people make with our own but one family, whose internal differences should not prevent a united front as against the world outside; whose influence upon the material and spiritual conditions of the human race has on the whole been elevating and beneficent; and whose example and experience can not help being of the utmost service in our dealing with the difficult problems before us."

The advent of the expansion policy has brought a "momentous change" to our national life; but, says Mr. Olney:

"Such a change will import no decline of patriotism, no lessening of the loyalty justly expected of every man to the country of his nativity or adoption. But it will import, if not for us, for coming generations, a larger knowledge of the earth and its diverse peoples; a familiarity with problems world-wide in their bearings; the abatement of racial prejudices; in short, such enlarged mental and moral vision as is ascribed to the Roman citizen in the memorable saying that, being a man, nothing human was foreign to him."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT another peace conference England might be tempted to suggest that the kopje be excluded from civilized warfare.—*The Washington Star.*

JAPAN has discovered gold-mines, but no foreigner will be allowed to work them. No Uitlander business for Japan.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MR. MACRUM insists that the affection between England and America should not be so great as to cause them to open each other's letters.—*The Washington Star.*

WHILE feeling duly grateful that the Kentucky controversy is, at last, in the courts, we should not be without some sense of sympathy for the courts.—*The Detroit News.*

FIRST MONTANA LADY: "Do you call on the Gettits?" Second Montana Lady: "I should say not. Why, Mr. Gettit has never been offered more than $1,000 for his vote."—*The Baltimore American.*

IF the Puerto Ricans had understood that they were to be plunged into the midst of abstruse tariff logic they might not have been so joyous in welcoming the soldiers.—*The Washington Star.*

AS we understand Mr Clark's testimony, he was not a candidate for United States Senator, but the Montana legislature insisted on electing him because he spent so much money to purify the State's politics.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.—The United States owns a railroad in Luzon and is building another. It is not likely that any of the New York bankers are aware of the fact, as there were no deaths from heart failure reported at their banquet the other night.—*The Chicago Record.*

NIECE: "Yes. Eddie was slightly wounded in the first fight. We have a letter from the army surgeon." Aunt: "Where was he wounded?" "We are not quite sure. The surgeon mentioned the place, but we don't know whether it is an anatomical phrase or a Transvaal town."—*Tit-Bits.*

A BARGAIN.—J. B.: "Now, about this 'ere canal, William. Hi wants to be fair and square, an' so Hi makes this 'ere proposal: You dig an' repair it an' police it an' Hi'll take the benefits; or, *hi'll* take the bloomin' benefits and *you* can dig an' police it an' repair it. Ye can't hask no fairer than that!" DEEP AND DIPLOMATIC WILLIAM: "Now I must admit that this sounds reasonable."—*The New York World.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following are some names made prominent in connection with the South African war. In each case the native pronunciation, so far as obtainable, is given unless otherwise stated. That is, Dutch words are given with the Dutch sounds, Portuguese with Portuguese sounds, etc.

Baden-Powell	bê′dn pau′el.
Cecil Rhodes	ses′il rōdz
Methuen	meth′yu-en.
Wauchope	wō′cup.
Clery	clī′ri
Balfour	bal′ fūr.
Lourenço Marquez	lū-ren′so mar-ces′ (Portuguese).
Joubert	zhū″bār′ (French). / yau′bert (Dutch). / crū′ger (English).
Kruger	hrū′hger (Dutch).
Oom Paul	ōm″ paul′.
Cronje	cron′yu.
Botha	bot′a.
Leyds	laidz.
Uitlander	eit′land″ er.
Paardeberg	pār″du-berh′.
Jacobsdal	yā″cobz-dāl′.
Magersfontein	mā″hgrz-fon-tain′.
Bloemfontein	blūm″fon-tain′.
Tugela	tiū-gī′la.
Gras Pan	gras pān′.
Elandslaagte	ê′lants-lāh″tu.
Spion Kop	spī″on cop′.
Johannesburg	yo-han′es-burh″.
Pietermaritzburg	pī″ter-mār′its-burh.
Majuba	ma-yū′ba (Dutch). / ma-jū′ba (English).

In connection with domestic events are the following:

Quay	cwê.
Puerto Rico	pwer″to rī′co.

The form "Porto Rico," an anglicized or mongrel term made up of the Portuguese word *porto* and the Spanish *rico*, is also widely used in this country. Neither form has been officially adopted by all the departments of the United States Government, altho it is stated that President McKinley prefers the form used by the inhabitants themselves and by all Spanish-speaking people, namely, "Puerto Rico."

a (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ā (fare), aṇ (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), h=ch(loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ǫ (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), au(house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule), iū (mute), ŭ (dŭne), Ger., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), wą (waft), wî=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF RUSKIN.

RUSKIN'S death has, almost needless to say, brought forth a vast amount of reverent comment upon his life and character in the columns of journals printed in the English language; and the end is not yet. But an examination of the periodicals published in other languages proves somewhat disappointing. Ruskin is hardly as well known in Europe as we are apt to think he should be, and not always appreciated when known. Quite likely his intensity of patriotism may have repelled to some extent readers of other lands than his own.

"An Italian student can not understand Ruskin ere he has made himself acquainted with the national and social conditions of his life," writes Ugo Fleres in the Rome *Nuova Antologia*; and he continues, in substance, as follows:

Both as a philosopher and as a sociologist, Ruskin was extremely reactionary. His strongest point was his analytical ability, for which his wonderful eloquence stood him in good stead. His originality is shown by the fact that he was at once critical and utopian. He demonstrated the fallacy of modern material progress, and offered us a dream instead. His love of nature was almost wholly rural. A landscape was more to him than a beautiful human figure; for the leaves of a tree he cared more than for the tresses of a woman. Of all his senses, sight was the keenest. With most of us it is the principal sense; to him it was more: he was ruled by it. Hence nature was dearest to him; and, after nature, the art of painting; and, of all paintings, pictures of landscapes. Architecture he appreciated as the continuation of nature herself.

The *Revue Bleue* (Paris) reminds us that Tolstoy regards Ruskin as one of the greatest geniuses of his time. It says:

"Ruskin certainly was gifted to a remarkable extent with the 'religion of beauty.' At first sight, he appears to us a little strange. But gradually we become convinced that his charm was in his profound appreciation of nature and his great love of everything pure. These rare gifts made him for fifty years the idol of English esthetes. It is due to Ruskin that pre-Raphaelism was recognized as the noblest manifestation of artistic thought."

Charles Boissevain, in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, speaks with personal regret of Ruskin, whom he praises as one of the greatest masters of English. "All who wish to study English thoroughly must read Ruskin," says Boissevain, and he adds:

"Surely literature is as worthy of our care as music? Many cultured people are spellbound when great masters touch the keys or press the violin to their shoulder. Yet these same refined persons leave Ruskin uncut and choose the latest novel! Men who are very careful in the choice of their friends and intimates are often very careless in the choice of the books to whose influence they submit. In Ruskin I would point out to them a composer of literature as great as Germany's most famous composers of music. When Ruskin spoke, when he led us, when he was angry, or jubilant, or reverent, we who loved and honored him followed him, forgetting the world. We felt as if the ages of saints and miracles had not yet passed. Everything true and honest, everything beautiful and good, found a zealous supporter in Ruskin while life lasted."

Mr. Boissevain describes Tolstoy as the one upon whom "the mantle of the master has fallen." Benno Rüttenauer, in the Berlin *Nation*, is much less enthusiastic. He begins by stating that Ruskin exercised little influence over German minds, "whether for good or for ill, we will not now discuss." We quote as follows:

"Each nation has taken from Christianity what best suited it. The English choose that which we, when we do not wish to praise it, call prudery. Ruskin did not differ from the rest of his race. Despite his naturalism, he is the enemy of the nude in art. He feels in that matter like a monk of the Middle Ages, and declares that Greece fell because she loved the nude. He maltreats Dürer in his writings, not only because Dürer, unlike Holbein, did not choose to work for England, but also because he pictured Adam and Eve naked. And he does not treat Leonardo much better. It is this narrow view which has given us so many able English landscape painters, while Italians like Botticelli speak with contempt of pictures 'which are almost finished if you throw a sponge full of paint against the wall.' . . . Another trait likely to render Ruskin unpopular with us is his puritanical view of Christianity. In this he goes so far that no poetry finds his approval unless it describes things beautiful and Christian only."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HOOLIGANISM AGAIN.

WE have already given some kinetoscopic views of the spirited tilt between Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Robert Buchanan over the question whether Kipling stands for righteousness or for "Hooliganism" in British literature (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 23, 1899, January 27, 1900). Sir Walter's blows have not silenced his adversary, for he returns to the lists with increased vigor of language and intensity of feeling. He says (in *The Contemporary Review*, February):

"According to Sir Walter, Literature is the only profession the members of which denounce wrongdoing in each other. If this were so, how proud and unique would be the position of Literature! Unfortunately, it is not so. Members of the Medical profession may hesitate to denounce individual quackery, altho they punish in the severest manner the slightest breach of professional etiquette; but it would be better for the world, a thousand times better, if in this profession and in all the others, including Literature, there were less etiquette and more honesty, more truth-speaking on the part of individuals, and less trimming and lying to conciliate trades and cliques. In the medical profession, for example, there is, I believe, a professional etiquette which forbids one practitioner, on being called in to a patient who is dying through the ignorance and malpractise of another practitioner, apprising those concerned of such ignorance and malpractise! An etiquette of the same sort, according to Sir Walter, forbids a man of letters avowing his detestation of a Hooliganism which, he believes, is not merely causing the death of one sick individual, but is sowing the whole world broadcast with butchered and martyred men.

"Here at last we come to the very core of the moral question, and reach the real inwardness of my criticism. According to Sir Walter Besant, a man of letters has no right to say a word against any Jack Cade of his own craft who rushes from street to street with a howling Mob at his heels, and is indirectly or directly concerned in fanning the evil passions of semibarbarous crowds. To our Knight, who vaunts Literature as a roaring trade, the question is merely one of professional etiquette, and of personal vanity, envy, and uncharitableness on the part of a craftsman! 'Self-respect, the dignity of the calling, nay, the ordinary laws of common courtesy,' should, Sir Walter thinks, prevent one author from expressing his bad opinion of another, especially when that other is generally admired. The expression of any such bad opinion can only be inspired by one sentiment, that of professional jealousy or trade malice. So that when Byron exposes in a masterpiece the shameful sycophancy and wicked servility of the laureate Southey, or when Shelley bewails in burning numbers the faults and backslidings of hireling poets, or when Browning says of a contemporary:

> Just for a handful of silver he left us,
> Just for a ribbon to stick on his coat,

the motive is always the same one—envy of the other's dirty gains! The truth must *not* be spoken, even if the Doctor is a murderous quack, the Lawyer a lying rogue, the Literary Man a public nuisance! Foul and evil teaching must *not* be exposed, even when it is poisoning the very Wells!

"I do not propose to examine in detail Sir Walter's vindication of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. So enthusiastic is it that it actually makes the good Knight drop into poetry, and talk in mixed metaphors about 'the hundred millions who read the Anglo-Saxon tongue and flock into the vast theater to listen spell-bound to a single voice'—that of him whom I have christened Hooligan. Sir Walter's literary tastes do not interest me; his moral predi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lections are my chief concern. Let me now inquire, a little more closely, into these.

"'Kipling, in prose and in verse,' says Sir Walter, gloatingly, 'is one to whom War is an ever-present possibility and an ever-present certainty! There is a time to speak of Peace and a time to speak of War! At this moment it is well that some one who has a voice should speak of War!' And so on, and so on. The vein is 'Ercles vein, a tyrant's vein, a bloodthirsty vein, wonderful on the lips of so mild and home-bred a citizen! Sir Walter is frank enough, indeed, to avow that he likes bloodshed, that there are 'worse evils than War,' and he is not afraid to echo, at this hour of the day, the mad platitudes which drove Englishmen into homicidal frenzy forty years ago. There are worse things than War, quotha? Worse things even than War beginning and ending in the lust for Gold, and the ardor of freebooters to grab the solid Earth?

"Under one condition only is the slaying of our fellow men justifiable, or at least pardonable—the condition of righteous Self-defense. Our good Sir Walter, so full of anxiety for his fellow craftsmen, so shocked and shamed when one of those craftsmen protests against homicidal mania and Jingo-patriotism in another, can contemplate with serenity the bloody holocaust of suffering martyred thousands; snugly seated in his office chair, reeling out Literature at so much per thousand words, can assure his readers that the processes of Plunder and Slaughter are glorious and ultimately purifying; can glibly quote from a poem of which Tennyson lived long enough to be ashamed, but which is still among the few blots on a noble reputation; can talk of the 'potency of War,' 'the ennobling of a People by War'; nay, can utter the usual banalities about 'noble aims,' in connection with a crusade baser even, if that is possible, than the mad Crimean crusade which once deluged Europe with innocent blood!"

Indeed, the cry of "All's well" from Sir Walter's lips, his talk of free schools, free libraries, factory acts, and polytechnics, "sounds feeble almost to fatuousness at this epoch of plunder and bloodshed, of Jameson raids and chartered shares, of city train bands rushing to assist in the spoliation of Naboth's Vineyard":

"Philanthropy, quotha? Christianity, i' faith? I have but to open my *Daily Alarmist*, and my eye falls upon the following:

'THE BOY WHO SHOT THREE BOERS!

'ENGLISH BOYS AND GIRLS SEND HIM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

'Trumpeter Shurlock, who with his own hand shot three Boers at Elandslaagte, has stirred a practical responsive chord in the hearts of patriotic boys and girls at Benhall School, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

'We have received from Mr. John Chambers, the schoolmaster, a watch and chain, subscribed for by the children, and accompanied by a letter intended for the trumpeter of the Fifth Lancers. Here is the letter which Trumpeter Shurlock's youthful admirers are sending him:

'DEAR TRUMPETER SHURLOCK,—*Our schoolmaster reads us the war news every morning*, and what we liked best was to hear about you, and *how you shot the three Boers*, and we thought we should like to send you a Christmas present.

'We thought at first we would send you a plum pudding, and then a flannel shirt, but we got too much money for that. So, as some kind friends helped us, we got enough to send you a watch and chain, which we hope you will accept.

'If ever you come to Suffolk, we hope you will call and see us, so that we may give you a cheer.

'Please let us know if you get it and if you like it.

'Hoping you will come safe home and be able to show it to your mother. We are pleased you are our young countryman, and we hope if any of us are ever soldiers, we will do our duty like you.

'Wishing you all good luck, we remain,

'Your young English Friends,

GERTIE RACKHAM,
FRANK CHAMBERS,
(For the Children of Benhall School.)

So that the beneficent homicide of youthful England is *not* confined to 'Stalky and Co.' and other creations of the egregious Mr. Kipling, but runs red in our very streets and lanes, and infects our very errand boys and urchins at play! The Boy who killed three Boers! How dear must he be to the heart of the Knight who dotes on War, and Bloodshed, and Mr. Kipling! Doubtless, too, this boy has partaken of the Christianity of the School Board, and may even have strolled in his regimentals through the very educational People's Palace!"

COMPLETION OF THE HARPER REORGANIZATION.

THE Harper firm without the Harpers is apparently to be the status of the new corporation which was organized on February 16, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. From *The Publishers' Weekly* (February 24) we quote the following details:

JAMES HARPER.

JOHN HARPER.

JOSEPH W. HARPER.

FLETCHER HARPER.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF HARPER AND BROTHERS.

"In plain English, the committee's plan eliminates the present capital and the present control by providing for the organization of a new corporation, doubtless under the same or a similar name, which shall take over the assets of the old concern and provide both for the secured and the general creditors by the issue of first mortgage and of income bonds. Mr. Morgan, and other secured creditors, accept first mortgage bonds at half the nominal amount of the old bonds, but furnishing exactly the same security. The unsecured creditors are to receive income bonds—that is to say, certificates of indebtedness, on which interest is to be paid if earned, paying such interest at one per

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cent. for the first two years, two per cent. for three years thereafter, and five per cent. after five years, these income bonds to be redeemable at the pleasure of the corporation. The excess of $170,000 bonds and of any income bonds over general indebtedness is to remain in the treasury for corporation use. Capital stock is to be issued to the amount of $2,000,000, under absolute control of the committee, with the understanding that a large part of this is to go to Colonel Harvey for his services as president for the next five years, the stock being meantime in a voting trust, comprising Mr. Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, and Colonel Harvey."

The new plan, Colonel Harvey states, "reestablishes the house of Harper & Brothers upon a financial basis which is absolutely impregnable." "The new organization appears to be solely in the interests of the creditors," says *The Publishers' Weekly*; "no provision seems to have been made by which the members of the old Harper family are to have a share in the future management of the concern."

WALT WHITMAN THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

THE severity with which several critics in Germany have censured Walt Whitman is a surprise to the many adherents of this poet who are to be found both in the Old and the New World. But, if studied from a psychological rather than a literary view-point, the conflict between two such remarkable intelligences as Walt Whitman and Kunst Hamsun (one of the poet's censors) can not fail to interest all who know either or both of these writers.

Referring to the first publication of "Leaves of Grass," written by the poet at the age of thirty-six, the critic asserts that its popularity is entirely due to Emerson's eulogistic letter, "without which it had unquestionably met the failure it merited." Says the writer (in *Gesellschaft*, January):

"Whitman himself, and after him Rudolf Schmidt, calls these poems songs; but Emerson, the order-loving, was unable to classify them. They are no more songs than multiplication tables, being nothing more than prose devoid of rime or meter; the alinement of one, two, or three words, then twenty-eight, then thirty-five, and then, actually, forty-three words, can alone suggest verse. The author styles himself a world realist, to which opinion I can hardly subscribe, cosmos or the universe being quite as applicable; so I shall simply classify Walt Whitman as a savage, an untutored, untrained Uhland."

Whitman's poems, we are told, all reveal a strain of Indian insensibility, and this primeval Indian nature flares forth again in his predilection for Indian names when he sings of the elements of nature. Their soft witchery overwhelms him, and we find whole verses interspersed with words like Paumanok (Long Island) and maize, or whole lines of state nomenclature, without heed to any continuity of textual meaning. He tells us that echoes of wind and rain call to us soft Indian names—Okonee, Roosa, etc. The critic continues:

"His style is not English, nor does it belong to any cultured tongue; it is the mighty picture speech of the Indian, without the pictures. It is confused and obscure, little more than a nomenclature of names; a carnival of words, of which he has an imposing array without possessing the faculty of seizing or defining a single thought of the many that surge in his unruly brain. Note, for example, the poems entitled 'Farm Life' and 'Song of the Open Street.' . . . His poems echo throughout with an Indian warwhoop of victory. Names, names, that could as well be titles of poems, with no further reference to these objects of which 'he sings.' But in this very nomenclature lies his chief originality, and that it is which has inspired the admiration the English-speaking public share with Emerson.

"Again the unusual parenthetical form of many of his poems mars the directness of his thought. Take, for example, these lines:

> "Still tho the one I sing ye
> (One yet of contradictions made) I dedicate to Nationality
> I leave in him revolt (O latent right of insurrection,
> O quenchless, indispensable fire!).

"It seems incredible that they are intended to convey the idea that the poet is a patriot; they could as well have any other meaning.

"Whitman was a deep student of the Bible, and his works reveal this influence; indeed, he seems to have found further encouragement therein for his daring style. He names each object his fancy summons forth with a brutal directness akin to Biblical frankness. It laid his works open to the charge of eroticism and caused his ultimate dismissal from the State Department. In reality his poems are no more erotic than any other literary product where thought is veiled by *double entendre*."

Hamsun disagrees with O'Connor and Conway when they say a personal acquaintance with this author brings a better comprehension of his works:

"I think the 'Leaves of Grass' give this impression of wild dreaminess far better than the poet himself. . . . Indeed, I doubt if personal acquaintance with any author can give a keener insight into his writings. . . . Walt Whitman was born too late. He is a literary phenomenon without parallel, and remains the last gifted example of a modern man born a savage; but his book is none the less a literary discord. Some call him the first American poet of the people. . . . He lacks simplicity and quiet strength; his language is too turbulent. . . . His intense self-appreciation permeates all his writings. When he tells us that he sat at the feet of the old masters, but now they must learn of him, we find it impossible to realize that he meant Socrates, Plato, etc. But he is so lovably human, his naïveté is so overwhelmingly natural, he is so essentially a child of nature, his realism suggests so little of responsible artistic conception, that we forgive him his seeming egotism; or rather his humor is so contagious that his self-praise is no longer vanity to us, but absolute truth.

"His best poems are gathered under the title 'Calamus,' . . . some of which attain such heights of grand simplicity that it seems incredible he could have written them. . . . Where his wild nature is held in check by civilized English his language is honey-sweet. Throughout, the touch of a masterhand eliminating faults of exuberance and technique . . . would bring his entire works to a state of perfection. He is past master in the art of talking much and saying little. His sensibility is refined, his temperament rich and musical, his talent lyrical. . . . Had he possessed the advantages of an education of culture he would probably have developed into a literary Wagner. Born in that land of rushing bustle, he is a changeling of primeval and present principles. The constant repetition of names that do not define his thought and his lack of form would indicate a man whose heart is warm but whose brain is cold. His language is passionate, impulsive, throbbing with the keenest enjoyment of life. But wherefore? He can not tell us. His life is imaginative, but he wends his way alone. In short he is a rich man rather than a talented author, a man who feels but can not write."

Still another German view of Whitman is given in an extended article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (December). The writer, under the initials "J. R.," states that some years ago Walt Whitman was introduced to the German public by Ferdinand Freiligrath. Before that time (1877) Whitman had never been heard of in that country. A collection of Whitman's verses translated into German by Karl Knortz and T. W. Rolleston followed in 1889. Says the reviewer:

"The poetry of Whitman reminds us of the cataract of his native continent, the deafening roar of Niagara, which at first, when the senses have become accustomed to it, becomes melody, the old, eternal, primeval melody, appearing without beginning and without end. His poems are formed out of the colossal; they know no difference between the trivial and the exalted. They mount continually from the smallest to the grandest and most prodigious. His phantasy reckons with trillions and trillions of winters and summers . . . with myriads of spheres and myriads and myriads of those who inhabit them. He climbs a step; on this lie bunches of ages, with great bunches between the steps, and he mounts, mounts ever. He is old and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

young, a child, to whom all things are new, who wonders at everything, rejoices at everything, and a man, who knows everything, believes everything, and doubts everything. . . . Now he speaks the speech of the prophets of the Old Testament, now that of the reporters of newspapers and penny-a-liners."

After several extracts from Whitman's verses, the critic continues:

"He will be free from all chains, be entirely himself, and he knows but three majesties, the majesty of love, the majesty of democracy, and a third, the majesty of religion, which combines the other two:

'Amerika, du hast es besser
Als unser Continent, das alte,
Hast keine verfallenen Schloesser
Und keine Basalte.
Dich stoert nicht im Innern
Zu lebendiger Zeit
Unnuetzes Errinern
*Und vergeblicher Streit.**

"Of all American poets, this verse of Goethe's has pictured none so strongly, none so truly as Walt Whitman. . . . From his verse one gains an idea of America's greatness as it has scarcely ever been pictured. In these rhapsodies, these inarticulate sentences, broken harmonies, these interjections and parentheses, it is seen; we might say that it appears before us in its gigantic form, and in the passionate stammering of a language which rings with it, we receive an idea of America's vast development and dimension. As if driven forth from a whirlwind, the numberless phenomena of American life rush to meet us—now we are in the tumult of New York or Chicago, now in the idyllic life of a Western farm; now on the great streams and the lakes, now on the cotton-field and the prairie, the forest, and the border of the sea; now among the gold-miners and now with the redskins."

The critic says of the memorial to Lincoln:

"This is the only place where he has fallen into measure and rime, as if the deep pain, comparable to the groans of a soul, could only find expression in the old measured manner. This is but a moment, more remarkable perhaps in a psychological aspect than in an esthetic one—a familiar sound in the midst of a foreign language, in which none before Walt Whitman had ever spoken and which none would use after him."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SHAKESPEARE, THE MAN."

IN his little volume with the foregoing title, Goldwin Smith aims to find, in the plays of Shakespeare, traces of their author's personal character. This has been essayed before by others, but Professor Smith's work is terse and clear and simple enough for a child. He says:

"There are things which strike us as said for their own sake more than because they fit the particular character; things which seem said with special feeling and emphasis; things which connect themselves naturally with the writer's personal history. There are things which could not be written even dramatically by one to whose beliefs and sentiments they were repugnant. Any knowledge which is displayed must of course be the writer's own; so must any proofs of insight, social or of other kinds. Inference as to the writer's character from such passages are precarious, no doubt; yet they may not be altogether futile."

Shakespeare was a poet before he became a dramatist, and Professor Smith thinks that he gives us unmistakable glimpses of himself in certain passages in "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." There is abundance of evidence that Shakespeare knew "little Latin," but there is no evidence that he knew any Greek. He had read Rabelais and was acquainted with Italian; but when be came to town, about all he knew of the world was of country occupations, horses and hounds, and the wild thyme that grows upon the banks of Avon. Fine music was his acme of enjoyment. He picked up law phrases from Templars in London, but knew no law.

Did Shakespeare travel outside of England? Professor Smith thinks it probable that he was in Italy. Shakespeare's reference in "Love's Labor's Lost" to Dan Cupid, Julio Romano's giant dwarf in the Vatican, seems to imply that he had been in Rome. If an Englishman had traveled anywhere in those days, he would probably have gone to Italy.

Shakespeare was not learned in history. He makes the Duke of Austria responsible for the death of Richard I. He follows the chronicles blindly. On the other hand, he had a wonderful eye for historical character. He dresses his Romans in cloaks and hats; but his delineation of Cæsar, Brutus, Cassius, and Mark Antony can not be surpassed. For instance: "Speak! Cæsar is turned to hear"; and, "I rather tell thee what is to be feared, than what I fear; for I am always Cæsar." But the dramatist makes strange mistakes. He introduces artillery in the reign of John, gives Bohemia a seacoast, and introduces nunneries into Athens. And yet, it is suggested, may not this rather be said to be simple disregard of the limitations of time and place?

Professor Smith thinks the mystery of Shakespeare's sonnets will never be solved. It is certain that the series is the product of the Renaissance, a period of loose, irregular passions. Shakespeare's marriage was undoubtedly forced upon him, and for the soundness of his morality on this subject we have great reason to be thankful. Matrimony with him is always holy. There is no Don Juan among his heroes. The passages in his plays describing sexual looseness and obscenity are due to the vices of the age—an age in which Rabelais and Boccaccio were popular.

Professor Smith says it is difficult to learn what were Shakespeare's politics, if he had any. In "John" he does not refer at all to the Great Charter. In the early part of his career everybody was Royalist. His homage to the divine right of kings is manifest in "Henry VIII.," and he makes Richard II. king out of his own mouth. But much of this is for dramatic effect. Shakespeare's ideal was probably a popular monarchy. In "Henry V.," he expresses his conviction that the king is but a man like the rest of us. He detested mobs and mob rule in "Julius Cæsar." He speaks of these mobs as having "stinking breaths," "chapped hands," and "sweaty nightcaps"; but at the same time there are not wanting passages breathing a strong sense of the injustice and inequality of society, such as a radical might be glad to repeat. Some of these passages appear in "King Lear" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Shakespeare must have been highly humane in his feelings. In "As You Like It," Duke Senior feels aversion to the idea of killing deer. In "Henry VI." Shakespeare speaks pathetically of the calf driven to the slaughter. With all his feeling for the glory of Henry V., Shakespeare shows his sorrow for the waste of lives in iniquitous wars.

His gallery of woman characters, ranging from *Beatrice* to *Juliet* or *Hero*, are unsurpassed in beauty and loveliness, and this is to be all the more highly appreciated when his probable experience is considered. Professor Smith says here:

"Shakespeare lived long before the advent of the new woman, and in a state of society when the weaker vessel was more dependent for protection on the stronger than it is now. But it would be difficult, whatever the state of society might be, to reconcile Shakespeare's view of the relation between husband and wife with that of John Stuart Mill or his female disciples."

Shakespeare wrote at a time when his country was pulsating with the story of new discoveries in foreign lands, yet he is unaccountably silent on this subject. Only in "The Tempest" does he allude to such discovery.

As to his religion, Professor Smith thinks that there can be

* "America, more blest than Europe old,
Hath ruined castles none nor basalts old.
Vain recollections and inutile strife
Sap not the vigor of thy youthful life."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but little difficulty in pronouncing him a conformist, as a servant of the court was bound to be. At all events, he ridicules the nonconformists, especially the Puritans. Least of all can it be maintained that Shakespeare was a Roman Catholic. It would not have been possible for a Roman Catholic to have written even dramatically certain passages in "King John." The future life seems to have been to Shakespeare an unsolved mystery; and Professor Smith, in concluding, says:

"Among the absurdities of the Baconian theory, not one is greater than the idea that Bacon could have passed, in changing his kind of composition, from the scientific orthodoxy of his acknowledged works to the frame of mind characteristic of the Shakespearian drama."

TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION" ARTISTICALLY AND ETHICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE final words of Tolstoy's hero in "Resurrection" are a recognition of the belief that love—the divine love of God and neighbor, as taught by Christ—is the all in all. The book closes with these words of the hero, Nekludoff:

"I have lived, and we all have lived, in the absurd assurance that we are the masters of our life, that it is given us for our pleasure. And yet this is evidently absurd. If we are sent here, it is by some one's will, and for some purpose. Yet we have thought that we are like mushrooms; we are born and live for our own joy. It is clear that we are uneasy, as uneasy as the workman who has failed to carry out the will of his master. And the will of the master is expressed in the words of Christ. Only follow His teaching, and there will be established on earth the kingdom of heaven, and men will receive the highest blessing of which it is capable. Seek God's kingdom and its truth, and everything else will be added unto you. We seek the other things, and do not find them; and not only do we not establish the kingdom of heaven, but we destroy it."

In this, Tolstoy shows the spiritual regeneration of Nekludoff, the aristocrat, the sinner, the man who first seduced a poor girl and subsequently was awakened to a sense of guilt and shame through the accidental circumstance that he is called upon to try, as a juror, the woman he had himself betrayed, on the charge of having murdered her illegitimate child. The reader is familiar with the general plot, and it is necessary to state merely that Nekludoff, actuated by remorse, follows the condemned woman to Siberia, incidentally sees a great deal of prison life, the convict-worked mines, the treatment of political prisoners, etc. He secures a pardon for the woman and offers to marry her. She refuses him, and decides to remain with one of the political prisoners who had been kind to her and from whom she had received new ideas and new sentiments. Nekludoff appreciates her sacrifice of self and inwardly approves it. He resolves to devote his own life to the service of his fellows, and therein is his "resurrection."

Here is one of Nekludoff's reflections, prompted by his observations of criminal justice:

"The whole trouble consists in this—that men think there are situations where it is possible to deal with human beings on another basis than love, whereas there are no such situations. With things it is possible to deal without love; it is possible to fell trees, fashion iron, make bricks, without love; but men it is impossible to treat without love, because mutual love among men is the fundamental law of human life. It is true that a man can not force himself to love as he can force himself to work; but it does not follow that he can dispense with love in dealing with men, especially when he demands something from them. You do not feel any love for men—well, sit quietly, occupy yourself with your own person, with things, with whatever you please, but not with men."

The moral of "Resurrection" is approved by the Russian critics who have had an opportunity to review the novel. One writer, however, attacks it as the gospel of passivity and of negation. He says that Tolstoy does not bring life, activity, positive duty, and service; but indifference and sterile contemplation. From a literary view-point, it is agreed that the novel is inferior to Tolstoy's former creations, especially in its second half. V. Bourenin, the veteran critic, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, concludes a long and enthusiastic review as follows:

"Only toward the end, a certain weariness on the part of the artist makes itself felt. The political prisoners are finely and correctly drawn, but in their delineation there is a lack of firmness and finish. Not sufficiently clear is the process of the psychical regeneration of Moslava under the influence of the new conditions and ideas to which she was exposed after her condemnation. Possibly the same observation may be made with regard to the spiritual resurrection of the hero; one feels that something has been left unsaid. Altogether, the finale of the novel is somewhat crude, owing perhaps to the unfavorable circumstances under which it was written.

"But, as a whole, 'Resurrection' is a profoundly significant and profoundly true artistic work . . . . . .

"It may be that the great artist produces images and expresses ideas with more directness and severity; his work loses something on its artistic side, but gains in its didactic quality."

The literary critic of the *Novosti*, Sieveroff, emphasizes the defects of style:

"Examples of epic terseness and wonderful completeness of portrayal are numerous. Tolstoy does not use superfluous words, and does not stop to select his phrases; indeed, his style is often heavy and strangely uncouth; it is the style of an eye-witness who writes exactly as he is in the habit of speaking, who is not troubled by the repetition of words and awkward expressions. On the other hand, his speech at times reaches wonderful eloquence, strength, and impressiveness, and every word sinks into the memory."

The same critic points out that nearly every character in the novel tries to fathom the mystery of life, to account for his or her presence in the world, and to solve the problem of existence. The hero arrives at the conclusion that faith in oneself, in the promptings of conscience, is the way to salvation, and the moment he decides to reject conventions, human traditions, and alleged practical rules of worldly wisdom he feels a moral emancipation. Obstacles and difficulties disappear, and the loftiest ideal becomes law and practical.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, the banker, poet, and critic, has sold his seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and will in future devote more time to literature.

AN interesting contribution to the still rather scanty literature of the novel is "The Evolution of the English Novel," by Prof. F. H. Stoddard, of New York University, to be published shortly by The Macmillan Company.

HAUPTMANN'S new play "Schluck und Jan" proved to be a failure at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin last month, and was greeted with hisses. It is called a farce in five acts, and deals with the ancient fable of the vagabond who wakes up in a prince's couch and believes himself to be the prince. It is said to be a better closet play than an acting drama.

PROF. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S first novel, "Castle or Manor?" a story of English social life, is just published, and will be received with especial interest at this time. To become both a novelist and a heretic at seventy-three is not given to every man. It is surmised that Cardinal Vaughan has already supplied himself with an advance copy. What view the London *Tablet* takes of the book has not yet been announced, but it is believed that the editor thinks Dr. Mivart a better romancist than theologian.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, M.P., in a recent address at the Robert Browning Hall, Walworth, England, took occasion to lament the decadence of literary ideals in England. He said, as reported in *The Westminster Gazette*: "During the year just closed perhaps the two most notable books were Swinburne's 'Rosamund' and 'Stalky & Co.,' by Rudyard Kipling; the manuscript of the former ought to have been burnt instead of printed, and the latter work was a specimen of the degrading state to which present-day literature had sunk. There was only one remedy for this state of affairs, and that was a word of advice to parents not to allow their children to condescend to follow literature down to the gutter by reading such publications, but rather to keep the delightful works of a bygone day, works which never died and which always brought their intellectual reward."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO THE LOWER ANIMALS SUFFER PAIN?

THE older writers were apt to take a somewhat anthropomorphic view of the world of lower organisms. It was assumed that an insect has sensations and feelings resembling our own—that it sees what we see and suffers as we would suffer if treated in the same way. Recently the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and high authorities practically deny that the lowest organisms feel anything that can properly be called pain. Thus the late Prof. W. W. Norman, of the University of Texas, in a posthumous article in *The American Journal of Physiology* (January), maintains, as the result of experiments on the flounder and lower species, that the reactions of these creatures against injury do not indicate pain sensations at all. Professor Norman begins by criticizing the mode of reasoning that would demonstrate pain in animals from their movements, regarded as expressing certain modes of consciousness. Certain motions are said to express pain because they always accompany injury. Since they do accompany injury, they are said to indicate that the injury causes the animal to suffer. This, the professor says, is mere argument in a circle. He regards movements as the immediate consequence of physical stimulation, the psychic factor not entering the problem at all. Certain experiments that seem to the author to prove the correctness of this point of view are thus described in an abstract that appears in *Science* (February 16):

"The most striking and classic of these experiments were made on the common earth-worm. If such a low animal be divided at its middle transversely, only the posterior half shows those squirming and jerking movements which, anthropomorphically viewed, seem to indicate pain; the anterior half (containing the brain) crawls, as ordinarily, away. Now if each of these halves be halved, again the posterior segment of each squirms while the anterior halves crawl away. This same process may be continued with precisely like result until the pieces are no longer large enough to crawl independently. This striking phenomenon is explained in part by the two sets of muscular fibers in the worm, one longitudinal, causing the squirming and jerking, and the other circular, which produce the crawling. Why in the posterior segments the former set should be initially stimulated and in the anterior the latter set, Professor Norman says he does not know. For its purpose the experiment seems conclusive. Similarly, if a swimming leech be cut in two, both parts, after a pause, swim off as if nothing had happened. Like events take place with other species of worms, the anterior or brain part being regularly that undisturbed by the extraordinary stimulus.

"The abdomen of a hermit crab may be cut in two without any 'but a very slight response' from any remaining movable organ. *Limulus* stops a few seconds when four or five abdominal segments are cut away, then proceeds quietly breathing as before. Its order of events is regularly: cessation of breathing, flexion of abdomen, pause, extension of abdomen, respiratory movements. *Geophilus* cut in two in the middle continues its crawling, the front half going forward and the rear half backward. Millipedes divided while walking do not hasten nor stop nor jerk. Dragon flies lose parts of their abdomens without any appreciable change in position. As was long ago pointed out, bees continue to eat when their abdomens are cut away during the process.

"Lastly, sharks and flounders, provided a current of water circulate through their gills, will allow the most tedious and deep-going cutting operations on their heads without the slightest appreciable movement indicative of pain or even of sensation."

In a note to Professor Norman's article, Professor Loeb, who has recently come into public notice through his experiments on the artificial fertilization of sea-urchins' eggs, states that he regards the author's investigations as having proved at least these two things:

"(1) In a great number—perhaps the majority—of lower animals injuries cause no reaction which might be interpreted as the expression of pain sensations. (2) In the limited number of cases where injury is followed by motions which have been considered as the expression of pain sensations (as in the case of worms), a closer analysis shows that this interpretation is unjustified."

Professor Norman's conclusions, or rather certain too sweeping inferences that they seem to invite, are criticized in the number of *Science* mentioned above by George V. N. Dearborn, of Harvard University. He says, in the first place:

"This article is noteworthy not least for what it neither says nor implies, namely, that animals other than those there considered probably do not feel pain. . . . The problem may be properly considered as insoluble—yet well worthy of debate. It will not be maintained that these animals do experience pain when they are injured, *but only that they may, for all that experiments prove to the contrary*. . . . . .

"The highest, highly differentiated animals require painful sensations as a means teleologically protective of their different organs; in the lowest orders, on the other hand, this need does not exist, for their relative simplicity of plan makes possible the regeneration of any lost part or organ or even the perfecting of an individual from a part artificially cut off from another individual. It is therefore extremely reasonable even from the pan-psychistic view-point to suppose that organs of pain would be undeveloped in these very lowly forms. The simplicity of neural structure in these orders makes it certain almost that much, present in higher forms as organs correlated to consciousness of various modes, would here be lacking."

In other words, even if Professor Norman's experiments be regarded as showing that worms and starfish feel absolutely no pain when mutilated, that is no reason for maintaining that dogs and horses do not. Again, spasmodic movement is only one mode of expression of pain. Pain is often greatest when there is no movement at all. Says Dr. Dearborn:

"Professor Norman expressly noted in most of his experimental reports a period of quiet on the animal subject's part, representing nervous shock. It is a pure presumption to conclude that such a condition is not 'painful' to the animal. In all the higher animals severe pain is essentially asthenic in its effect on the organism. Limulus, cited by the writer, shows this especially well, and furthermore presents yet further evidence of painful or destructive sensation in the extreme abdominal flexion, the general concomitant of pain, noted in the experiments."

In conclusion, the last writer reminds us, nature makes no leap. There can be no hard-and-fast line between pain-feeling and painless animals. Pain is nature's warning signal to protect the organism; is it reasonable to suppose that it should be altogether absent even in the lowest organisms?

What Becomes of the Microbes?—When a person dies of a contagious disease, what becomes of the germs that caused his death and that abound in his body? This question has been investigated in Germany by Dr. Klein, who has buried the bodies of infected animals for stated periods and then examined them for germ life. His results are thus given in the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie:*

"The bacillus prodigiosus and the staphylococcus aureus are found living in dead bodies twenty-eight days after interment. Longer stay underground kills them. After six weeks, no culture develops. The bacillus of cholera lives nineteen days, but does not preserve its reproductive power after eighteen. The resistance of Eberth's bacillus (that of typhoid) is nearly the same. The germ of the plague is always alive after seventeen days of burial, but not after three weeks. The bacillus of tuberculosis (which, it should be insisted upon, destroys more lives than that of the plague, altho it frightens people less) does not survive the animal that it has killed. Klein has found it in the organs, but has never been able to make cultures of it, and (a more important fact) has never succeeded in reproducing tuberculosis by injections of bacilli found in dead bodies. These are interesting facts for those who are studying the influence of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cemeteries on the public health. It should be added that dead bodies may, of course, be unsanitary for other reasons than because of the microbes that have inhabited them during life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELECTRIC GUN.

THE daily press has recently contained an account of a so-called powderless electric gun invented by a resident of New Orleans. The invention of a similar gun was reported in April, 1898, and a scheme for the rapid transport of packages on the same principle, to supersede pneumatic tubes, was put forth some time ago. All these schemes depend not on expansive or explosive force of any kind, but on the property of a solenoid, or tubular coil of wire traversed by electricity, to draw within itself an iron rod or cone. To quote the press despatches:

"If a tube is wound with insulated wire and an electric current is sent through the wire, magnetic attraction is set up inside the tube, and small pieces of iron or steel may be drawn toward the center. This is a familiar experiment in physics. If an iron rod fitting the tube is placed near it, it will be drawn into the tube by the force of the magnetism. The current is cut off the instant the iron rod or projectile reaches the center of the tube. Then it meets with no resistance beyond the center, but darts on through the tube. If after passing through one tube it enters a second tube in which the same process is repeated, it gains additional momentum, and if it passes through still another tube, all in a straight line, its momentum can be increased until it acquires enormous speed."

The 1898 gun was said to be able to throw projectiles five or six miles, but there is no record that it ever achieved this result, or any result at all. The 1900 gun, it is said, possesses equally wonderful powers. Of course it never gets hot, and it can be fired as fast as it can be fed; indeed, two or three shots can be going through it at the same time. Commenting on these reports *Electricity* (January 31) says editorially:

"The great trouble with a gun built on this principle would seem to lie in the fact that in order to obtain a high-muzzle velocity an exceedingly long tube would be required, which must be kept in perfect alinement, which requirements would necessarily limit the field of usefulness of the weapon.

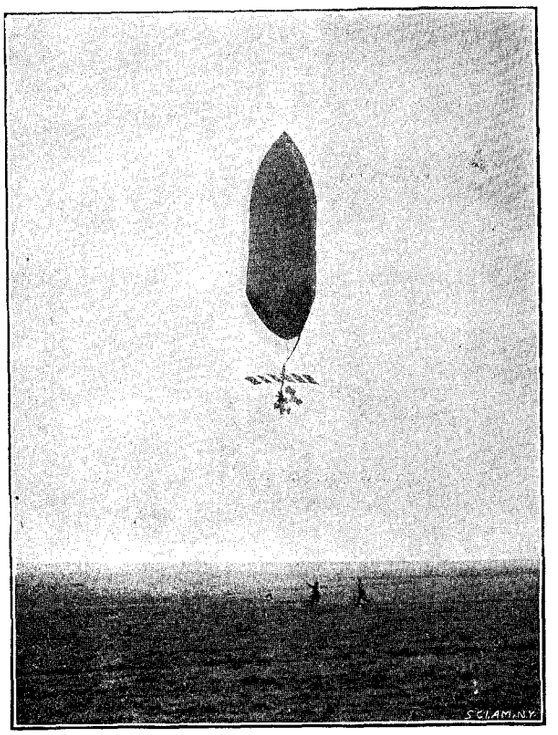
"Theoretically such a gun should accomplish what is expected of it, but unfortunately unforeseen difficulties have a habit of cropping up when inventions are tried on a practical scale, and the electric gun would probably be no exception to the rule; for as nearly as can be ascertained no model larger around than an ordinary lead-pencil has as yet been constructed by the New Orleans inventor."

The inventor admits that his cannon will not do for field service, as it would be necessary for the artillery to carry along powerful electric batteries, but that it is just the thing for fortifications. He is also of the opinion that it would be well adapted to the discharging of dynamite and gun-cotton.

Compensation in Weather.—It is the general belief that the characters of successive seasons bear some relation to one another. Either a summer is warm because the preceding winter was mild or because the preceding summer was cold. The truth or falsity of such a belief is considered in the Annual Summary for 1899 of *Climate and Crops*, in which data relating to temperature and rainfall in Denver, Colo., for twenty-eight years are compiled in the hope of throwing light on the so-called compensation theory of weather. Says *Science*, in a notice of this summary: "This theory, stated in a few words, is that a season with an excess or defect of temperature or precipitation is followed by compensating conditions in the succeeding season. The records show that the temperature for a season, or a longer period, furnishes no certain index of the conditions to be expected during the coming season. An exceptionally warm spring or summer following an abnormally cold winter is found to be the exception rather than, as is generally believed, the rule. The conditions with respect to precipitation are much more variable than those connected with the temperature. Notably dry or wet seasons are more likely to be followed by nearly normal ones, than by seasons having compensating, or opposite, characteristics."

A RUSSIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

TO keep in touch with modern progress in "air-ships" would require most of an ordinarily busy man's leisure time. Occasionally, however, there is one that deserves special notice, and the dirigible balloon of Dr. K. Danilewsky, of Charkov, Russia, seems to be of this description. The inventor has sent some details of his recent experiments to *The Scientific American* (January 20), to which we are indebted for the following facts,



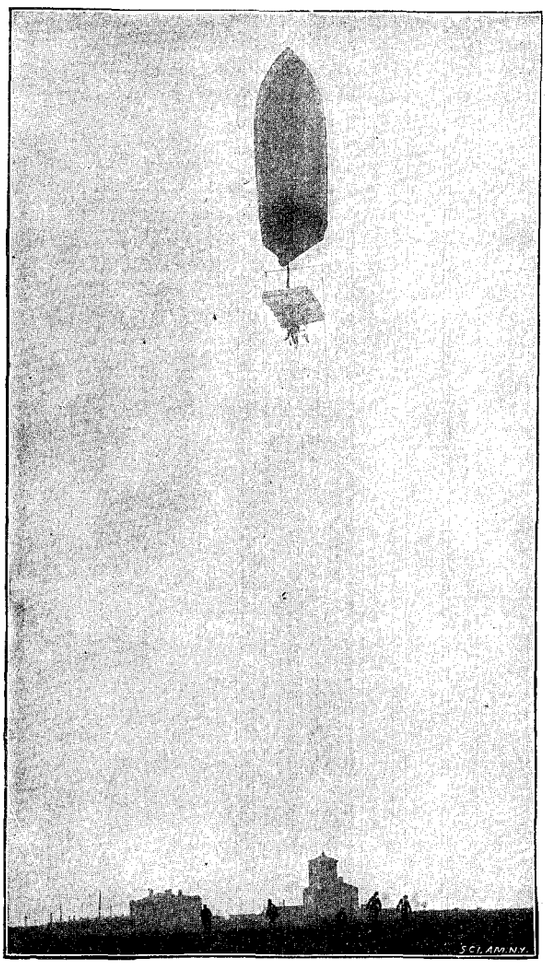
THE DANILEWSKY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON-AIRSHIP.—THE ASCENT.
Courtesy of *Scientific American*.

with the accompanying illustrations. Professor Danilewsky is well known as an engineer and an expert in aeronautics, and his experiments were conducted under the auspices of the Russian Government in order to demonstrate the practicability of his airship for use in the signal-service corps of the army. The results were remarkably successful; Dr. Danilewsky, mounted on his balloon chair, steered the flying-machine in any direction he desired. Says the account already mentioned:

"This balloon flying-machine is based on the hypothesis that if a man's strength, in proportion to his weight, is not sufficient to raise him in the air, he can raise himself if part of his weight is subtracted. By the use of a balloon filled with pure hydrogen, the weight of the man is eliminated from the problem, and he can devote all his efforts to propelling and steering the balloon which is supporting him. . . . It requires only three or four men to assist in making the start, which is a great advantage over the ordinary military balloon, which requires the service of fifteen men or more to launch it successfully. The Danilewsky balloon has the added advantage of being inflated in a short time, only half an hour being required, and when inflated it can be transported to any distance by the aid of a couple of men. In the trials to which we have referred, the balloon ascended to an altitude of 300 feet and after circling around was brought to a full stop. The descent was then made to the ground in order that the Russian officers could observe its action and see what absolute control of it the inventor had. This is the most important

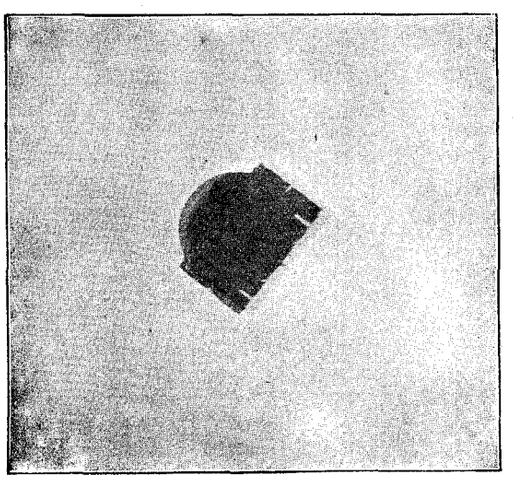
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

matter connected with any former balloon. It is easy enough to make a balloon or air-ship which will ascend, but the descent is always a hazardous undertaking, and many aeronauts have lost



NEARING THE EARTH.
Courtesy of *Scientific American.*

their lives, or at least wrecked their machines, in their attempt. The balloon was then allowed to ascend again until it was completely lost to view. It seemed unaffected by the air currents



VIEW FROM UNDERNEATH.
Courtesy of *Scientific American.*

and went straight up without the slightest deviation. About two hours after it had disappeared a black speck was seen, and at first the officers could hardly believe that it was the returning air-ship. The balloon gradually increased in size, and in the course of a quarter of an hour this peculiar air-ship could be distinguished, and in half an hour the trappings and inventor himself could be discerned. The balloon came down in nearly a straight line, and when about 500 feet above the earth the speed was slackened, and the adjustments were changed so that the direction was slightly altered in order to avoid a large clump of trees on the estate of the inventor. The balloon air-ship passed the trees safely, passing only a few feet over their tops. It then descended very near the great shed, and the inventor leaped out of the chair. It is little wonder that the Russian officers should have been delighted with the remarkable success of the invention."

The particular advantages of the Danilewsky balloon are that it requires the services of only a small number of men, takes far less time than the ordinary military balloon to fill, and occupies much less space when taken to pieces. Unlike a captive balloon, it can rise to any height, passing over the enemy at an altitude too great to be reached by the special balloon guns used with success in the Franco-Prussian war. Descent is also accomplished without risk. "The experiments," the writer of the notice concludes, "have induced a number of Russian experts to state that in their opinion Dr. Danilewsky has presented a practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation."

WAS ASTROLOGY THE PARENT OF ASTRONOMY?

IT is generally believed that the earliest astronomers were astrologers, just as the earliest chemists were alchemists, and that the first use to which practical knowledge of the heavenly bodies was put was the attempted prediction of future events. In an article in *Knowledge* (London, February 1), E. Walter Maunder expresses his belief that this statement is the reverse of the truth, and that astrology is rather a degenerate descendant of astronomy. Astrological nomenclature and procedure, he remarks, presuppose considerable astronomical knowledge. After quoting from Scott's "Guy Mannering" to show how complicated are the operations involved in casting a horoscope, he inquires what they imply, and replies thus:

"First of all, they imply that the constellations had been devised and mapped out; next, that the planets were recognized as such, and these are inferences with very significant consequences. The recognition of 'the seven planets,' tho it came so early in the history of the world that there is a numerous school which believes the week is a consequence of such recognition, was no simple matter. It was a triumph of careful observation and clear induction which led the early astronomers to see that Hesper and Phosphor, the evening and morning stars, were not two bodies, but one. Much more difficult was it to track the elusive Mercury, and recognize in it again a single wanderer. Mars and Jupiter would be followed with much greater ease, but the dull and slow-moving Saturn could only have revealed itself as a planet when observations of the relative positions of the stars had become systematic. . . . . .

"The recognition of the remaining two of 'the seven planets' must have been no easy matter, and implies a power of looking behind the mere superficial appearance of things in the highest degree creditable to the early workers in our science. For the effect produced by the sun and moon on the mind of the casual spectator is certainly that of an altogether different order and kind from the stars and other planets. Of course, it was easy to perceive that the moon moved among the stars, altho its motions differ in several important characteristics from those of any of the planets; but he must have been both a clear and a bold thinker who first told his fellow men that the stars were shining down upon them all day as well as all night, and that the explanation of the changes in the constellations visible at different seasons of the year was that the sun was moving round among them in the course of a year, as the moon did within the limits of a month.

"All this pioneer work must have been done, and done thor-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

oughly—become familiar and commonplace—long before the very first step in astrology can have been taken. Men can not possibly have conceived that Jupiter brought good fortune, or Saturn sinister, before they had recognized the existence of those planets, and that they moved differently from the common herd of stars."

What was the purpose of all this previously acquired knowledge, which Mr. Maunder believes was not acquired at all with a view to its astrological use? He goes on to say:

"Astrology bears witness to a previous astronomy, then half forgotten. The signs of the Zodiac of the astrological scheme are not in the least the actual Zodiacal constellations, tho they derive their names from them. They are simply a method of recording celestial longitude, and bear no relation to the configurations of the actual stars.

"Yet whenever and however astronomy first arose, the initial step toward progress must have been the mapping out of the stars into constellations; until that had been done it was impossible for men to be sure that the stars they could see maintained the same relative positions toward each other. Not until that fact had been assimilated was it possible to appreciate the next, namely, that certain stars were planets, wandering among the others. Then when the constellations had been formed, there must have come quickly the recognition that different constellations were visible at varying times of the year, and this led on no doubt at once to the idea of adapting the science to utilitarian purposes.

"Both tradition and, it seems to me, the inherent probability of the thing support the belief that the first use of astronomy was the determination of the length of the year and the announcement of the return of the seasons in their due course; and this must have been a service of the very first magnitude. For altho the early agriculturist could learn from flowers, or plants, or trees when spring was approaching, yet these phenological indications are somewhat vague and indefinite, and will vary considerably even in neighboring districts."

Mr. Maunder asserts that when astrology arose the development of astronomy proper, instead of being stimulated, was completely stopped. He says:

"Astronomy, therefore, which had made so great a progress before astrology could have made a start, remained perfectly dormant during the long ages when men studied the heavens, not to get a better knowledge of the laws of nature, but simply, if possible, to lift the veil which hid their own future. And when once again men began to inquire as to the real physical meaning of the movements of the planets, astrology decayed as rapidly as it had grown. The arguments of Copernicus, the telescopic discoveries of Galileo, the laws of Kepler, tho they have no direct bearing on the truth or falsity of astrology, yet by directing men's minds to the true problems which the heavens offer speedily put an end to the absurd inventions which had enchained men's minds for so many generations."

The writer believes that we can calculate roughly the dates of the beginnings of both astrology and astronomy. The constellations which have been handed down to us from the old inhabitants of Mesopotamia received their completion not quite 3,000 years B.C. This we know, since the region in the Southern heavens which the astronomers of old left unmapped is one the center of which coincided with the Southern Pole a little less than 5,000 years ago. Astrology, the writer asserts, is younger than astronomy by something like 2,000 years. It can not date back, as a complete system, further than 1800 B.C., when the sun first entered Aries at the spring equinox; and it almost certainly arose even later than this by many centuries.

Porcelain from the Electric Furnace.—"The electric furnace," says *Cosmos*, "furnishes a new method of manufacturing porcelain. Instead of molding and working this while cold, it is finely pulverized, dried, and heated to 3,200° in the electric furnace. The paste fuses and is run out into molds previously prepared. The piece is thus enameled without the necessity of touching it, owing to the influence of the sides of the mold. If this action does not take place because the mold is not properly prepared, the piece is powdered with pulverized glass when the temperature has fallen to about 1,800°. This process is very economical when the manufacturer has at his disposal a water-power capable of producing economically the necessary electric energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

WE recently quoted some criticisms directed against the British War Office for its failure to use wireless telegraphy in South Africa, and also a statement that, owing to geological conditions, the system had proved a failure there. From a notice of a lecture delivered in London by Signor Marconi and reported in *The Standard* of that city (February 3), we learn that the new system is now in working order and is doing service to the British army in the field. We quote the following from the report just mentioned:

"It was the intention of the War Office that the wireless telegraphy should only be used at the base and on the railways; but officers on the spot realized that it could only be of any practical use at the front. Accordingly the assistants volunteered to go to the front, and on December 11 got up to the camp at De Aar; but when they arrived there they found that no arrangements had been made for the supply of poles, kites, and balloons which were essentially part of the apparatus, and had to be obtained on the spot. To get over the difficulty they manufactured some kites. . . . The partial failure was due to the lack of proper preparation on the part of the local military authorities, and had no real bearing on the practical utility of the system when carried out under normal conditions. It was reported that the difficulty of getting through from one station to the other was due to the iron in the hills. If it had not been telegraphed from South Africa, it would hardly be credible that any one should commit himself to such a statement. As a matter of fact, iron would have no more effect than any other metal on the 'waves.' During the naval maneuvres signals by means of wireless telegraphy went through a fleet of thirty ironclads, and the apparatus was not affected thereby. However, on getting the kites up, communication was easily established between De Aar and the Orange River over a distance of seventy miles. Poles had now been obtained, and altho not quite high enough for conveying messages long distances, yet they were sufficiently high to be useful. Stations were now established at Modder River, Belmont, Orange River, and De Aar, and had worked well, and would be invaluable in case the field lines should be cut by the enemy. It was also satisfactory to know that the military authorities had arranged to supply small balloons for portable installations on service wagons. . . . One of his assistants offered to go through the Boer lines and establish communication with Kimberley, but the military authorities did not grant permission, as it involved too great risk. What the effect would have been of establishing installations in Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking before the siege he left military strategists to state. It was much to be regretted that the system could not be got into these towns prior to hostilities."

The lecturer remarked in closing that wireless telegraph instruments intended for the Boers were seized at Cape Town, and that they turned out to have been manufactured in Germany. His assistants found that these instruments were not workable. He expressed his confidence that the progress made this year in space-telegraphy would greatly surpass what had been accomplished during the last twelve months, and that wireless telegrams would become as common and as much in daily use on the sea as ordinary telegrams are at present on land.

A METHOD of utilizing electricity collected by kites is said by the daily press to be the object of experiment by Prof. William Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J. He uses three tailless kites, 2,000 feet of threadlike copper wire, an iron rod, and a simple switch, and has progressed far enough to utilize the intense intermittent current for photographic and laboratory purposes. He says, according to the New York *Herald*, that "the system may become a powerful factor in army signaling, and that the future promises to disclose a means of lighting great sky-scrapers with electric fluid from the clouds."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GERMANY'S NOTABLE HERESY CASE.

WHILE American Protestant churches have been watching the ups and downs of the Briggs and McGiffert heresy charges, the church in Germany has witnessed an ecclesiastical episode of a similar kind which has received prompt attention on the part of the authorities, and which even now, after the court of last resort has spoken, is discussed with lively interest throughout the land. The leading points of the case, as reported by the church papers of Germany, are as follows:

Pastor Weingart has for years been in charge of a flourishing congregation in the city of Osnabrück, in the province of Hanover. His ministrations were very satisfactory; but, in a series of discourses delivered several months ago, he denied the bodily resurrection of Christ and expressed his belief in one of the many "subjective" or vision theories that have been substituted, especially by the university professors, for the "objective" or bodily resurrection of the Lord. An appeal was addressed to the Consistory at Hanover, and this court of thirteen ecclesiastical and secular judges at once suspended Pastor Weingart. Appeal to higher authorities, made also by the great majority of the congregation in question, only ended in a confirmation of the decision of the Consistory. Finally, as a last resort, the petition was addressed to the Emperor himself, as the *summus episcopus* of the Protestant Church of Prussia; and here too the decision remained the same. Within a period of three months, the case has gone through all the courts and has ended in the final deposition of Weingart from the Christian ministry of the Protestant Church of Prussia because of heresy.

The case has been warmly discussed by all the leading church and secular papers of the country, not on account of any especial prominence of the man, but because of the principles involved. One of the most noteworthy documents in the case has been issued lately as a special appeal to "all the Protestants of Germany" by several hundreds of laymen from the leading cities of Hanover. This document says in substance:

Pastor Weingart has been condemned as a heretic by the ecclesiastical courts for teaching a doctrine concerning the resurrection of Christ which is claimed to be contrary to the Scriptures and the Confessions. And yet even his accusers must acknowledge that he has been a faithful pastor, and that, in the main things, he has confessed his faith in the living Christ; but he can not believe in the bodily resurrection of the Savior in the sense that this resurrection of the Lord, who died and was buried, could be the object of a sensual perception. This act signifies the condemnation of all those in the Protestant Church of Germany who do not acknowledge the very letter of the Scriptures and of the Confessions as absolutely binding. The most famous theological professors in the country, and many thousands in the ranks of the laity as well as hundreds among the pastors, must fall under the same condemnation. It is, in fact, the condemnation of the theological science of the day and of the spirit and result of the best detail research in this department. Weingart has taught nothing but what is taught in all the leading universities, and it is hard to see how the church can condemn him and yet permit the theological teachers to continue their work.

This decision has filled the hearts of tens of thousands of earnest Christians with deep concern over the attitude of the Protestant Church authorities, who in method and manners are approaching the models and spirit of the Church of Rome. We demand that the rights of the more liberal-minded Christians be respected, and we protest against such heresy-hunting as has driven Pastor Weingart out of his pulpit. He has only been true to the spirit of the Reformation, and is a representative of the best type of earnest yet liberty-loving Protestantism.

Religious and political papers view the case in various lights in accordance with their various religious convictions. Thus the Leipsic *Volkszeitung*, a liberal political journal, says: "With the Weingart case we enter again into the Middle Ages." On the other hand, more positive papers, such as the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) warmly approve the step taken. The majority of the church papers also approve. The *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* ridicules the attempt to make the Weingart case a matter of general agitation throughout the empire in the interests of a radical kind of theology. It says that the liberal papers need not be surprised if the present agitation shall result in no good for their cause, as they have all along tried to kill all deeper interest in church affairs in the public at large, and are now reaping what they have sowed. It can not be denied that the liberal church papers, especially the leading representative of the class, the *Welt* (Leipsic), are frightened at the prospect that the powerful arm of the state shall be used in the interests of the confessional and of the long-established beliefs of the church.

Naturally, the Catholic papers are looking with interest upon this struggle between the two factions of the Protestant church, and point to this contest as another proof of the fact that Protestantism can not endure. Thus, the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, one of the fairest and most influential Catholic journals of the country, says: "Modern Protestantism is no longer in a situation to demand obedience to its confessions and spirit. It lives still only by its inconsistencies and thrives only by its illogical compromises." To this the great Protestant *Reichsbote* (Berlin) replies: "We do not envy the Catholic Church her consistency and her mechanical infallibility as a means of securing agreement and harmony in her own ranks. This is nothing but the principle of brutal force, and not moral suasion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

PROBABLY no religious gathering of the present year will attract greater attention than the Ecumenical Conference on Missions to be convened in New York on April 21. It is to be truly ecumenical or "world-embracing," so far as Protestant Christianity is concerned. Two thousand delegates, representing nearly every country on earth and nearly every evangelical denomination, have been appointed, and the conference will be notable for the presence of men eminent not only as missionaries, but as educators, statesmen, and financiers. From *The Christian Observer* (February 25) we take the following account of the work to be done:

"The idea of this conference is not a new one. The first of the kind was held at Mildmay in England in 1878. The second was held in London, England, in 1888, and had a very decided influence in the development of foreign missionary work. In the year 1888, the British contributions to foreign missions were $4,666,780; the next year after this conference (1889) they increased to $5,367,946, and in 1890 to $6,457,235. This is the first general conference that has ever been held in America, and we hope that its effects will be as marked and as encouraging as the previous conferences. . . . . .

"It will be a representative Christian gathering of the world. It is expected that ex-President Harrison will be the president of the conference, and that President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland will be among those who will preside at some of its sessions. A whole column would hardly be sufficient to enumerate the men of national and international reputation who have indicated their purpose to be present. Its topic will be, 'The Evangelization of the Nations.' Its discussions will bear upon the problems arising in the conduct of the work. Its *personnel* will include workers from almost every foreign missionary field. Its aim will be to promote unity, harmony, and cooperation between missionary organizations, and to stimulate the interest of the Christian world in foreign missions. Such topics as the following will be discussed: The authority and purpose of foreign missions; the consecration of the church to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this work; its support by home churches; the relations of students and other young people to the foreign missions; the best methods of the administration of the work; the various forms of the foreign mission work, viz., evangelistic, educational, literary, and medical; and benevolent work, such as orphanages, famine relief, etc. At this conference statistics from the Protestant missionary societies of the world, more complete than have ever before been obtained, will be secured. They will doubtless fairly represent the growth and the results of foreign missionary labors during the century now drawing to a close.

"Germany and England have very complete missionary museums. There is none in this country. One of the special features of this conference will be a missionary exhibit, which will combine a library and a museum. The library will contain a wide range of missionary publications, books, Bibles, and magazines in the languages of the nations to whom the Gospel is now being preached, also photographs and diagrams and maps and charts for the fullest understanding of the missionary labors of the Protestant world. The museum will contain a good many objects of religious worship, idols and fetishes, models of heathen temples and buildings, curios in dress and workmanship, which show the actual surroundings of the missionary in the field."

The Watchman (Baptist, February 22) says:

"We believe that it [the conference] should be in the thought and prayer of all Christian people. During the last ten years the interest in foreign missions has not increased. There have been times when the outlook has not been at all bright. It is a great thing, just at this juncture, to bring together the men from all over the world who have this cause upon their hearts. The true principles and motives of Christian missions need to be explicated afresh. The work that has been done needs to be reviewed, and the opportunities and promise of the future restudied. Those who love this cause already need to look into each other's faces, and clasp each other's hands; they need to deliberate and pray together, that they may have their own hearts strengthened, and, through community of sympathy, fulfil the divine condition to receiving power from above. We hope that this conference may be often mentioned in public and private prayer, and that our ministers will direct the attention of their people to it.

"The great religious event, in the decade beginning in 1870, was the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held in New York in 1873. No one who attended those sessions has ever forgotten their spiritual impressiveness and power. Influences radiated from them all over the land. More than anything else they created the favorable conditions for the work of Moody in the years following. Are we not warranted in looking to this conference for new impulse to the work of foreign missions, and for a fresh realization of the obligations and privileges of discipleship?"

The Congregationalist (February 15) says:

"This meeting will help to show our nation the meaning of Christian missions to foreign lands, and to convince the people of their supreme importance. Even now they are vastly underestimated by Christians, while most of those who are not followers of Christ have no idea of what they owe to this work. At the beginning of this century only 15,000,000 people spoke the English language. The number is now 130,000,000, and its use is far more rapidly increasing than any other tongue. Foreign missionaries have created and rehabilitated literatures, but the mother tongue of the most of those doing this work was English, and it has spread widely even among educated men of unevangelized lands. Foreign missionaries have been the pioneers of commerce all over the world. They have represented inventors, producers, builders, and have created wants which these could satisfy. In the paths which they have made with their own feet railroads and telegraphs have followed. The vanguard of progress during all this century has been the missionaries of the cross. Sometimes despised, often ignored by their own fellow countrymen, they have been and still are leaders in the march of civilization. These aspects of missionary work will probably receive greater attention from the secular press than it has ever before given to this subject. This will be one of the results of this conference."

The Evangelist (Presb., March 1), urging that contributions be sent to the finance committee to help defray the expenses of the gathering, says:

"This conference is not the affair of those only who can give largely to such a cause. We would not so belittle the interest of Christ's followers in the great cause of missions. This conference is the concern of the poorest among us not less than of the richest. Each of us should covet the privilege of having a part, however small, in this great effort to quicken popular interest and to increase the sum of information as to the progress of missions throughout the world."

LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT AND CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT.

THE "historical method" of Bible interpretation has constantly brought the language of the New-Testament writers into closer connection with the world of thought current in their age, and the conviction has steadily grown that the dependence of the sacred writers on the literary forms of their time was much greater than surface indications would suggest. Recently additional facts have come to light showing, it is claimed, that not a few of the verbal expressions long considered peculiar to the apostles and evangelists were common to contemporaneous literature. From a recent number of the *Mittheilungen* of the imperial German Archeological Institute of Berlin (vol. 23, Heft 3), we glean the following data:

The German Exploration Expedition was recently sent out by the Institute to make archeological researches in the city of Priene, in Asia Minor. It has been fortunate enough to find a well-preserved Greek inscription of eighty-four lines, in which a full account is given of the introduction of the Julian calendar on the birthday of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus, September 23. The existence of such inscriptions was known, and fragments had been found; but this is the first complete copy discovered. It has been edited by the famous Berlin historian, Mommsen, and his colleague, von Wilamowitz. Its chief interest lies in its deification of the Emperor Augustus and in the use of expressions that were later applied by New-Testament writers to Christ and His kingdom. The following is a reproduction of a part of the inscription:

"On this day [*i.e.*, the birthday of Augustus] the world has been given a different aspect. It would have been doomed to destruction if a great good fortune common to all men had not appeared in him who was born on this day.

"He judges aright who sees in this birthday the beginning of life and of all living powers for himself. Now at last the times are passed when man must be sorry that he had been born.

"From no other day does the individual and all humanity receive so much good as from this day, which has brought happiness to all.

"It is impossible to find words of thanksgiving sufficient for the great blessings which this day has brought.

"That Providence which presides over the destinies of all living creatures has fitted this man for the salvation of humanity with such gifts that he has been sent to us and to coming generations as a savior. He will put an end to all strife and will restore all things gloriously.

"In his appearance, all the hopes of ancestors have been fulfilled.

"He has not only surpassed all former benefactors of mankind, but it is impossible that a greater than he should come.

"The birthday of this god [*i.e.*, Augustus] has brought out the good news of great joy based upon him.

"From his birth a new era must begin."

Professor Harnack, the great church historian, in commenting on these statements, says that this "heathen" inscription, written before the days of Christ, is more important for the understanding of the origins of Christianity than the great bulk of so-called "Christian" inscriptions. Here we find, from a heathen source and fully two generations before Paul began to preach in these districts, words applied to the Emperor Augustus and in deification of him that seem to belong to the world of thought in which the evangelists live and move and have their being. Only one conclusion is possible, namely, this: that these sentiments, which have traditionally been regarded as the peculiar development of Christianity, really originated among the Gentiles; and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the New-Testament writers here, as so often in other cases, appropriated images and phrases which had originated in the religious needs of the heathen world of their times. Just how much of the language of the New Testament can be traced back in this way to contemporaneous literature will depend on further discoveries.

This inscription, however, is not the only one in which such New-Testament sentiments can be paralleled from Gentile sources. Von Wilamowitz, in his discussion of the Priene inscription, has drawn attention to an inscription found in Halecarnassus, and now in the British Museum, which reads as follows:

"Since the eternal and immortal nature of All [*i.e.*, the divinity] has graciously bestowed upon mankind the highest good for their surpassing blessings, and, in order that our lives might be happy, has given to us Cæsar Augustus, the father of his country, which is the divine Rome; and he is the paternal Zeus and the savior of the whole race of man, who fulfils all the prayers, even more than is asked. For land and sea are in the enjoyment of peace; the cities are in a flourishing condition; everywhere are harmony and prosperity and happiness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE McGIFFERT HERESY CASE.

THE refusal of the New York presbytery to take up Dr. Birch's heresy charges against Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, apparently closed the case, since the local ecclesiastical body refused either to try Dr. McGiffert or to ask the General Assembly which meets in May to do so. Dr. Birch, however, thereupon announced his intention to appeal to the highest court of the church. Shortly afterward, Dr. McGiffert, after consultation with a score of his friends, concluded to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church, and will make formal announcement to that effect before the New York presbytery on March 12. It is generally supposed that he will enter the Congregational ministry.

Commenting on the case before Dr. McGiffert's intention to withdraw had been reached, *The Independent* (undenom., March 1) expressed its belief that Dr. Birch is logical in his attitude as a Presbyterian, but that he is not a true Protestant:

"From the standpoint of a strict Presbyterian, there was absolutely no alternative. That there is any personal feeling in the matter no one supposes. For Dr. McGiffert as a Christian man Dr. Birch has high esteem; but Dr. McGiffert is not, in Dr. Birch's view, a Presbyterian, at least in good and regular standing, or should not be, and he wishes the supreme court of the church to decide upon it. We shall await with interest that decision. We hope that it will give large liberty. We confess to a belief that it will. The great body of Presbyterians in this country believe heart and soul in the inspiration of the Scriptures, in the guidance of the Holy Spirit, in the genuine consecration and devotion of the Christian ministry. At the same time they must realize the multiform methods by which the work of the church is and must be carried on, and the varying lights and shadows thrown upon its creed by the results of scholarly inquiry. If any one thing has been made clearer than another during the past half-century it is that we have not reached any complete statement with regard to the Scriptures. We are learning more and more every day. Neither have we reached a complete philosophy of religion, but over all the discussion and change we believe firmly that there is a sovereign guiding Providence, and that those who cast out devils in the name of Christ, even tho they do not agree entirely with each one of us, are to be reckoned as successful workers in His kingdom. Now we are well aware that Dr. Birch would in no sense deny Dr. McGiffert's Christian character. He simply asks the question, 'How can two walk together except they be agreed?' affirming that, as he can not agree with Professor McGiffert, he can not walk with him, and that therefore the professor must get out of the Presbyterian Church. That seems to us somewhat of a *non sequitur*. Unity is not uniformity, and if Dr. Birch thinks that he is going to secure the latter in his search for the former he will find himself greatly mistaken. There may legitimately be diverse opinions as to the wisdom manifest in Dr. McGiffert's refusal to accept the invitation to leave. It is difficult for us to see how any man who believes in scholarship and in the right of private judgment can indorse the position of Dr. Birch."

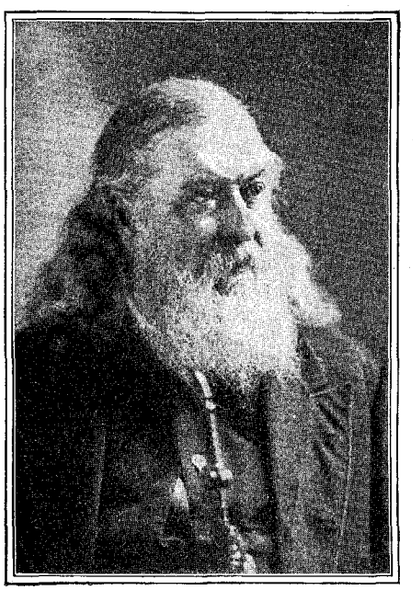
The New York *Sun* takes issue with these opinions. It says:

"*The Independent* talks about interference with 'the right of private judgment,' when a church holds its ministers to their ordination vows; but where is the interference? Dr. McGiffert and every other Presbyterian minister or layman is free to exercise his private judgment in assenting to the Presbyterian creed or dissenting from it. He can stay in the church or he can leave it; he is under no compulsion. . . . . .

"If the Presbyterian Church has come to agree with the teachings of Dr. Briggs and Dr. McGiffert, there is nothing to prevent its next General Assembly from announcing the fact. It is free to give up its present standard of faith and doctrine and to fall back on its form of church government as its sole reason for maintaining a distinct existence, leaving to its ministers to believe and preach about the Bible and every other matter of religion as they happen to choose; but it is not free from the moral obligation to profess only the religious belief which is honestly in its heart. Infidelity parading under the colors of faith is an odious spectacle before God and man. If there is a sin against the Holy Ghost, an unpardonable sin, this is it, and not even cowardice can afford any color of excuse for it in these times when there is no stake for the heretic."

IS FREEMASONRY ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

IT is well understood that the Roman Catholic Church absolutely condemns Freemasonry, and forbids her members to connect themselves with that fraternity. The reasons for this hostility are not so well known, however. The chief reason given by the church itself is that Masonry is inimical to Christianity and is no less than a secret plot to undermine the religion of Christ—a charge which, of course, is stoutly denied by the Masons. The Rev. Charles Coppens, S.J., of the Creighton University, Omaha, has recently revived the subject in two articles appearing in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (December, 1899, February, 1900), in which he claims to prove that "Freemasonry—whatever other arguments it may pursue or pretend to pursue—is subversive of Christianity, and directed to the restoration of paganism in the form of nature-worship of the vilest kind." He bases his articles entirely on a book written by the famous Grand Commander Albert Pike for Masons of the Thirty-third Degree, and copyrighted in Washington in 1871. The title is:



THE LATE ALBERT PIKE.

"MORALS AND DOGMA OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY, *Prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and Published by its Authority. Charleston. A. · . M. · . 5641.*"

Father Coppens says that in this book are revealed many aims

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the order not shown to those in the Blue Lodges, Royal Arch, and other lower degrees. He lays considerable stress upon this fact, and endeavors to show by quotations from Mr. Pike's book that there is a systematic purpose clearly shown to mislead those who are in the lower or "Blue" degrees. "It is not at all likely," we are told, "that preachers of the Gospel, and Christian men generally, but only rank infidels or wild speculators in religious and philosophic matters, are ever admitted to the highest degrees, in which the veil is totally withdrawn and the mask of morality laid aside." Without endeavoring to follow this alleged progressive revelation, step by step, we give the final quotations which the writer thinks sustain his charge of anti-Christian teaching. He writes:

"It [the book] accuses God of gross injustice and of savage cruelty (p. 164): 'Masonry sees with the eye of memory the ruthless extermination of all the people, of all sexes and ages, because it was their misfortune not to know the God of the Hebrews, or to worship Him under the wrong name, by the savage troops of Moses and Joshua.' Of course every Christian knows that Moses and Joshua were but obeying the direct commands of God, who, in very extraordinary circumstances, wished to give His chosen people a very extraordinary lesson, to guard them and their descendants against idolatry.

"The Grand Commander writes (p. 207): 'He [Jehovah] commanded the performance of the most shocking and hideous acts of cruelty and barbarity.' This brilliant gem of Masonic thought has been exhibited to gaping crowds by the most notorious infidel in this country. I did not know before where he had found his treasure; we now see that it is a jewel belonging to that secret society to which Bishop Potter proposes [referring to a recent speech by the bishop in praise of Masonry] to lead all the youths of this land. Father Lambert's masterly rebuke to the infidel lecturer should be read to every Mason. It occurs in the celebrated 'Notes on Ingersoll,' chapter viii.

"The Masons entirely reject the God revealed to Moses. At page 687 we read: 'The Deity of the Old Testament is everywhere represented as the direct author of evil, commissioning evil and lying spirits to men, hardening the heart of Pharaoh, and visiting the iniquity of the individual sinner on the whole people. The rude conception of sternness over mercy in the Deity can alone account for the human sacrifices of Abraham and Jephtha.' What could the bitterest enemy of Christianity say to improve on this?

"Here is another 'dark hint' (p. 688): 'In the God of Moses . . . the penalties denounced for worshiping other gods often seem dictated rather by a jealous regard for His own greatness in Deity than by the immorality and degraded nature of the worship itself.' . . . . . .

"The Gospels are briefly stated to be but a tissue of legends and symbols (p. 840): 'Jerusalem . . . had at length in its turn lost the Holy "Word," when a Prophet, announced to the Magi by the consecrated star of Initiation, came to rend asunder the worn veil of the Temple, in order to give the Church *a new tissue of legends and symbols* that still and ever conceals from the profane, and ever preserves to the elect, the same truths.'

"Masonry denies that Christ is God (p. 310): 'This is the New Law, the "Word," for which the world had waited and pined so long; and every true Knight of the Rose will revere the memory of him who taught it, and *look indulgently on those who assign to him a character far above his own conceptions or belief, even to the extent of deeming him divine.*'

"Masonry puts Christ on a par with Mohammed and other false prophets (p. 525): 'It reverences all the great reformers. It sees in Moses, the lawgiver of the Jews, in Confucius and Zoroaster, in Jesus of Nazareth, and in the Arabian Iconoclast, great teachers of morality.'

"In fact, Masonry prefers Mohammedanism to Christianity. To prepare for this teaching, first a dark hint is thrown out (p. 35): 'Creed has in general very little influence on the conduct. . . . As a general thing, the Mohammedan, in the Orient, is far more honest and trustworthy than the Christian.' The next hint is bolder (p. 53): 'When Christianity had grown weak, profitless, and powerless, the Arab Restorer and Iconoclast came like a cleansing hurricane.' Why call Mohammed a *restorer* and speak of him as *cleansing Christianity?* . . . . . .

"Even Atheism and Pantheism are put on a par with Christianity, if not above it; for the Grand Commander writes (p. 643): 'As the world grows in its development, it necessarily outgrows its ancient ideas of God, which were only temporary or provisional. A man says, "There is no God," that is, "no God that is self-originated, or that never originated, but always was and had been, who is the cause of existence, who is the Mind and the Providence of the universe." . . . But he says, "Nature," meaning by that the sum-total of existence. . . . *It is a mere change of name to call the Possessor of those qualities Nature and not God.*'"

In support of his assertion that Masonry is a return to the practises of the ancient Mysteries, which are commonly regarded as repulsive, Father Coppens says:

"Masonry, which Pike says is identical with them (p. 23), aims at the restoration of Nature-worship. He adds (p. 355): 'The Mysteries were a sacred drama, exhibiting some legend significant of Nature's change, of the visible universe in which the invisible is revealed'; and (p. 360): 'They were practised in Athens until the eighth century, in Greece and Rome for several centuries after Christ, and in Wales and Scotland down to the twelfth century.' Harper's 'Dictionary of Classical Antiquities' contains an article on the Mysteries, which says that, if they were pure at first—which is not proved—'in later times they degenerated; the secrecy was removed, and they became orgies in the modern sense of the word, at which the most shameful indecencies were practised, until under the Romans they had to be suppressed as public nuisances.' Self-respect and regard for the modesty of my readers forbid that I should enter into details about these abominations; I can only refer the earnest inquirer to pages 401, etc., of the volume where the Grand Master describes the shameful secrets revealed in those pagan mysteries. This then is the 'glory' of Masonry; for, as we have seen before (p. 23), 'Masonry is identical with the Ancient Mysteries . . . an imperfect image of their brilliancy.'

"We have remarked that Masonry is doing the work that Julian the Apostate had attempted in his day, namely, to exalt paganism upon the ruins of Christianity. No wonder Pike speaks thus sympathetically of Julian (p. 731): 'To this epoch of ardent abstractions and impassioned logomachies belongs the philosophical reign of Julian, *an illuminatus and initiate of the first order*, who believed in the unity of God and the universal dogma of the Trinity, and regretted the loss of nothing of the old world but *its magnificent symbols and too graceful images.* He was no pagan, but a Gnostic, infected with the allegories of Grecian polytheism, and whose misfortune it was to find the name of Jesus Christ less sonorous than that of Orpheus.' Can any one, after reading all this, still doubt of the anti-Christian spirit of Masonry?"

It is claimed, says Father Coppens, that there is a difference between Masonry here and in Europe; but there is no difference in doctrine or religious aim, he says, except that Masonry, no longer having to plot the overthrow of "the throne," concentrates its energies against "the altar."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A GREAT advance in membership is reported for the Christian Science movement in all parts of the United States and in many foreign countries. The organization has now 394 charter churches, 80,000 enrolled members, and an active ministry of about 12,000, an especially large proportion of the whole body. One of the most striking indications of growth is the reported increase in the circulation of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health," which is the text-book of Christian Science. Already nearly 200,000 copies have been distributed.

IN connection with the oft-noted tendency of non-Roman Catholic churches to move uptown in the large cities, the work of several endowed churches in what is now getting to be lower New York is a matter of interest. A chain of endowed or partially endowed churches extends east and west, from the well-known Judson Memorial Church with its manifold institutional work, to Grace Church and old St. Mark's. In fact, endowment seems to be the only way to guarantee the permanence of churches in that part of the city, owing to the continued departure of old and wealthy parishioners to more fashionable districts. The old parish of the Ascension, whose beautiful church with Lafarge's altar-piece is at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, is now taking vigorous steps to raise an endowment fund of $250,000. The church, besides being of interest on account of its musical services and many artistic embellishments by La Farge, St. Gaudens, and others, maintains an extensive mission on Horatio Street, with sewing-classes, cooking-school, meeting-rooms, and boys' gymnasium.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHY GERMANY WILL NOT JOIN AN ANTI-BRITISH COALITION.

THERE is plenty of talk in Europe of an anti-British coalition, but very little action so far. The Czar does not seem willing to act in downright opposition to the professions of his delegates at The Hague Conference, and France is interested more in her world's fair than in anything else at present. But there are many attempts on the part of the French press to embroil Germany and Great Britain, and Germany is urged to lead a European coalition. "If Germany does not now act in unison with France and Russia, she must not expect complaisance in colonial affairs later on," says the *Liberté* (Paris), and the *Matin* remarks:

"It is time for Germany to join with France and Russia in settling the Egyptian question. Germany has great interests at stake in the Suez canal, and must see to its neutrality. Germany knows the state of public opinion in France and Russia, and need not fear that she will be left in the lurch. The fleets of the three powers are strong enough to meet England's naval armaments. Public opinion in Germany certainly favors an anti-British policy; but the attitude of the Emperor arouses doubts. Is it possible that secret treaties and family considerations prevent Kaiser Wilhelm from acting against England? If that should be the case, then his new fleet may really be intended to assist England, not to combat her. If the Triple Alliance does not take up the Egyptian question, then Russia and France must do so alone."

It is certain that Germany does not trust her neighbors sufficiently to join them in a war against England. The *Post* (Berlin) says, in the main:

It has long been noticed on our side of the Vosges that the French are anxious to embroil us with England. Sometimes extravagant hopes are placed upon our Anglophobia, which is supposed to make us a fitting leader in a coalition against England. At other times, we are accused of treachery because we do not accept the position offered to us. France fears England. Many Frenchmen believe that England will endeavor to restore her lost prestige by an attack upon France as soon as the South African war is over, be it ended favorably or unfavorably. The French would prefer to see Great Britain and Germany engaged

WHY THEY DO NOT INTERFERE!
—*South African Review, Cape Town.*

in conflict first. The British navy, it is argued, would suffer very materially, the German fleet would be destroyed entirely, and France would be the gainer, even if she did not actively take part against either belligerent.

The *Weser Zeitung* regards the demand that Germany should fight the battles of France as very amusing, considering the fact that in 1896, when Kaiser Wilhelm sent his famous telegram to President Kruger, the French Government immediately offered to ally itself with Great Britain. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) declares that neither the destruction of Great Britain nor the friendship of France is worth the having to Germany. In the course of a long article that paper expresses itself to the following effect:

What is the cause of French civility to us? Hatred of England. Does any one trust to French gratitude? Were we to assist France to wrest Egypt from helpless England, even by diplomacy, and without an actual struggle, we would only have made every Briton our enemy, and France would have both hands free for us. Germany is strong enough to-day to obtain what is reasonably due to her. She need not nervously enter into entangling alliances to obtain more. The fact is, we should know when we are well off, and leave well enough alone. It is, of course, very sad to see nations hate each other; but there is such a thing as "beneficial" hatred. The hatred of the French for England is beneficial to us. For thirty years England profited all she could by the enmity between France and Germany. We have begun to profit by the hatred between French and English. If we would be comfortable, we must not interfere, for this hatred will last only as long as the British world-power is great enough to hinder French ambition. While it lasts, we will find occasion to act in unison with France, our artists will receive grand ovations in Paris, and our exhibits will be admired; but as soon as England shall become permanently a negligeable quantity, there will be a change in the demeanor of the French toward us. Let us by all means inveigh against the sins of the English; but let us not saw off the branch upon which we are so comfortably seated.

NOT LIKELY!

THE KAISER: "Intervention, indeed! Look at this." —*Montreal Witness.*

Similar views are expressed by many other influential papers. The *Kieler Zeitung* remarks that, with a reasonably large navy, Germany will be strong enough to hold her own without alliances. But Germany, following a policy dictated by self-interest, must do so openly, and without misleading promises to others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INEFFICIENCY OF MODERN ARTILLERY FIRE.

ONE of the chief delights of the modern war correspondent is in describing the havoc wrought by the shells fired from his own side; and the effect is generally heightened by references to the harmless gunnery of the opposing forces. Yet each succeeding war, in the judgment of many competent observers, only proves that on the whole the value of artillery lies chiefly in the effect which the report of a gun, the shrieking and whistling of shells, the ominous "crack-zurr-spatter-spatter" of shrapnel, have upon the nerves of the most steady of men. The English admit that their artillery has not been as effective as might be expected, and the Government has been under severe criticism from Conservative as well as Liberal sources in consequence. It now appears that the Boers also are disappointed in their artil-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lery and attach less and less value to it as the war goes on. An unimpeachable authority, Major Albrecht, of the Free State artillery, whose force has received the highest praise, and whose life-work has been the training of artillery, expresses himself as follows in the *Magdeburger Zeitung:*

"If all men were such fools as Bloch, the author of the 'Wars of the Future,' seems to think they are, if everybody marched straight up to the mouth of cannons, we Transvaalers and Free-staters would all be killed by now. But people are *not* foolish enough to stand just where this man of six volumes of theory wants them to stand. He says that every shell bursts into something like a thousand pieces. I wish the Russian would send me some like that!

"As to the English missiles, not ten of a hundred burst at all. Those which burst make more noise than wounds. Their lyddite shells, unless they crack your crown by falling right on it, are almost harmless. The day before yesterday [battle of Colenso], 25,000 English, with fifty guns, attacked 13,000 Boers. I have no exact information, as I am already on my way to the West or South, wherever I may be most wanted; but I am pretty certain that we did not lose much more than a hundred men, of which at the most three dozen were killed. A thousand British shells killed about a dozen and wounded thirty or forty! The rest were hurt by the enemies' rifles.

"But neither has our own artillery come up to expectation. Our men shoot beautifully now; yet it is one thing to handle a rifle, and another to handle a gun. The English must have lost heavily; but doubtless I and my artillery are not to be credited with much, tho we fired in the neighborhood of four hundred rounds. I doubt whether we put a hundred men out of action. A week ago [at Magersfontein] we were not even allowed to fire. When the climax came, the sharpshooters put more of the enemy out of action in ten minutes than we artillerymen in ten hours. Artillery on the defensive does not play a brilliant part, and, for the attacking party, its value consists chiefly of the noise it makes. Now, as ever, battles are decided at short range. *Within ten minutes, the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were won!* In those ten minutes, of course, more men are killed than formerly. All the rest is but preparation. You can shoot with cannon at a distance of 6,000 to 7,000 yards; but it is mere waste of ammunition. No army marches straight toward the enemy, as upon the drill ground. Even the English know better than that. Victory is with the men who are least nervous; that is my firm conviction.

"In a siege, our Krupps and Creuzots are very valuable. One has steady targets and can terrorize the garrison. But even in a beleaguered city the bombardment is not beyond endurance. That is best shown by Mafeking and Kimberley, where the batteries under my command do their best, but so far without success. I am certain that, on the whole, war is less bloody to-day than formerly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STORY OF A MARRIAGE PORTION.

IT is well known that kings and queens and even presidents are sometimes reported ill when it is convenient for diplomatic purposes. But rarely are such little plots more merrily exposed than in the case of Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and Princess Jutta, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. We condense an account from the Vienna *Tageblatt:*

The Duchess Jutta, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was to marry Prince Danilo, of Montenegro; but on account of a financial difficulty, the match was nearly broken off. According to Montenegrin custom, old Prince Nikita expected to get the marriage portion into his own hands. He was hard up, was old Nikita, and he counted on the $300,000. On the other hand, the Strelitzers knew a thing or two, and refused to hand over the wherewithal except to the bridegroom. Even he was to get the interest only, the capital remaining safe and sound in the vaults of a Mecklenburg bank. Prince Nikita then gave out that his son Danilo was ill, incurably so, in fact, and that the proposed match would be broken off. Every European paper had this news, except two, the Montenegro *Government Gazette* and the New-Strelitz *Landes Zeitung*. Prince Danilo does not care much about newspapers; he only glances at the first-named biweekly. Princess Jutta reads the *Landes Zeitung* only, and some ladies' journals. Meanwhile negotiations took place between the two princely houses, and as Prince Nikita insisted upon fingering the Mecklenburg shekels, poor Princess Jutta also became very delicate, too delicate to marry a lord whose home is in the stormy Black Mountains!

All would have gone smoothly if chance had not interfered. It so happened that Prince Danilo, who was delighted with the prospect of his marriage, was preparing the little manor-house of Topolitza near Antivari, the Montenegrinian Nice, for his bride. Here, accidentally, a newspaper with the report of the duchess's illness fell into his hands. He rushed to Cettinge to inform his father that Jutta was ill, and that he would immediately go to see her. Here was a pretty go! Young Danilo never cared about money, and it was impossible to tell him that he, too, was at death's door, and that financial questions caused both illnesses. But while the Montenegrins were still debating on the matter, Danilo became tired of waiting and took the express to Berlin, whence he proceeded immediately to Strelitz. The only thing to do now was to telegraph acceptance of the Mecklenburg terms, for, in order to make the illness more probable, Prince Danilo had been made to undergo a (newspaper) operation only a few days before.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

SPAIN is still suffering acutely from the effects of the war with the United States. Villaverde, the minister of finance, has suggested new taxes, such as income, spirit, mining, transportation, tobacco, stamp, death and transfer dues; but the country is overtaxed already, and altho it is not easy to see how Spain is to meet her liabilities, all additional taxation is resisted in parliament. The *Vossische Zeitung* correspondent in Madrid writes:

"Tho the Government has threatened rigorous measures, the congress of the United Spanish Trade Chambers in Valladolid has decided to advise refusal to pay taxes throughout Spain. When it is remembered that even the partial refusal to pay taxes in Barcelona made necessary an attitude bordering on the suppression of a rebellion, it is easy to understand that a spreading of the movement throughout Spain must be disastrous. Perhaps it is best for the Silvela cabinet to resign, or to sacrifice at least Villaverde, whose projects meet with such determined opposition."

Altogether an annual deficit of $60,000,000 must be met. Of this amount, the sum of $35,000,000 has been obtained by the conversion of the debt, and $5,000,000 will probably be saved by reduction of expenses and by cutting down pensions. This still leaves $20,000,000, which can not be obtained without additional taxation. Unfortunately, the agitation against further taxation is combined with sectionalism, and as the Roman Catholic Church in Spain encourages resistance to the central Government, and as the church is very influential, a revolution is not impossible.

The Madrid *Imparcial* says:

"The situation is hardly improved by the attitude of the clergy in Catalonia, who in turn are encouraged by the Bishop of Barcelona. The bishop advises that prayers may be said in the Catalan dialect, that religious instruction be given in it, and that sermons be preached in it. In this way he hopes to procure at least spiritual independence from the 'Castilian yoke.' No wonder that pessimists already think of the disintegration of Spain. Senator Villanueva sees a similarity between the Catalonian troubles and the beginning of the Cuban rebellion."

The *Epoca*, however, thinks that this is rather far-fetched. It argues in the main as follows:

We used to speak of our West Indian possessions as integral parts of Spain. They were called the "transoceanic province," which greatly added to the illusion. But, after all, they were colonies, divided from us not only by enormous distances, but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

also by different aims and different problems of administration. No such radical difference exists between any of the provinces of Spain. Nor are we as much divided as Austria. There the empire is composed of sixty-two political sections, of which no less than thirteen claim sovereign power. In Spain, thank God! we have not such racial divisions. The Catalan dialect is not sufficiently different from Castilian to produce such misunderstandings as exist between the Czechs and the Germans. All that the Catalans desire is a greater degree of provincial autonomy, and as Señor Silvela has promised this in his program, they can not well be blamed for their attitude toward him. Still, the pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Barcelona is likely to produce a bad impression abroad, and it would, perhaps, be better if it had remained unwritten.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fears that undue influence is allowed the commercial and industrial interests of the country since the war. "The Spaniards make the same mistake that the French committed," says the editor. "They seek too much to copy their conquerors. We, knowing that the Prussian schoolmaster was largely responsible for the German victories, made the schoolmaster all-powerful. The Spaniards think that, since a commercial and industrial nation has conquered them, they must needs become a commercial and industrial nation." The *Post* (Berlin) points out that much could be saved if Spain were to part with the rest of her colonies; but of this the Spaniards will not hear.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

IT is reported that the Siberian railroad, that is to say the transbaikal section of it, has reached the village of Stryetenek on the Amur's tributary, the Shilka. This means that the great work of connecting St. Petersburg with Vladivostock over an all-Russian route is completed, altho the time will still further be shortened as the railroad advances. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"When in the spring the ice melts on the Amur and Shilka two weeks will be enough time in which to reach Irkutsk from Amsterdam. Three weeks more will enable one to reach Chabarowsk, whence the Ussuri railroad, long since finished, takes the traveler in one day to Vladivostock. From there one reaches Nagasaki in four days, Shanghai in five, as also Kiao-Chou or Peking. The uninterrupted connection between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, by railroad and river steamer, is now an accomplished fact. Never has a railroad of such enormous political importance been built, as Dr. Paul Rohrbach remarks very justly in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. On May 31, 1891, the present Czar, then the Czarevitch, inaugurated the work. The plan was truly Russian in its magnitude, and many doubted that it could be carried out. A railroad of 10,588 kilometers [6,500 miles] through desert and mountain wilderness, through the territory of fierce and warlike tribes—could it be accomplished? Would it pay? Was it worth building?

"Soon the war between China and Japan convinced doubters of the importance of the railroad. It is described nowhere better than in General Krahma's book 'Russia in Asia.' He describes how the Siberian line will be connected with the Manchurian railway. It will branch off where the transbaikal line leaves the Jablonnoi Mountains, and touch the Chinese frontier at Staro-Zurachaitui. At Petuna, on the Sungari River, it will have its central station. For the navigation of the Sungari, already fifteen steamboats and forty large barges have been ordered. These are for the transportation of railroad material and—troops. Form Petuna, the line will advance to Kirin, whence it will branch off to Vladivostock and Port Arthur. In 1903, it is expected, the whole line will be open. Its strategical importance is obvious. Already Russia has ten battalions of infantry and three batteries as garrisons in Manchuria. Besides these, there is a mobile army corps of thirty-two battalions, nineteen squadrons of cavalry, and fourteen batteries. In western Siberia is a strong reserve, and the finished railroad can bring up reinforcements as soon as needed. If necessary, Russia can become mistress of Peking in a very short time.

"Another interesting work on the Siberian railroad is Ladislaus Studnicki's 'The Truth about Siberia.' The author is a native of Siberia. It will be new to most people that rye and barley are grown in districts like Yakutsk, where the mean temperature is 8°, where the rivers have ice 204 days in the year, and where the ground is always frozen one to one and one-half feet below the surface. Yet the grain ripens between May and August. So far, Russia has purchased the food-stuffs necessary for her far Eastern army from Japan and the United States. This will doubtless remain the cheapest course for a long time to come; but it is not absolutely necessary to do so."

It is therefore very likely that Siberia will become the home of many millions of people at no very distant date. The importance of this fact to the United States is obvious. The Russian is more agricultural than industrial, and if the United States can conclude a reciprocal treaty with Russia, her industrial produce must have a marked advantage over the goods imported from distant European countries. That the Russians will emigrate to Siberia is hardly doubted. The Kobe *Herald* says:

"Without giving implicit faith to Russian official statistical data, it may fairly be assumed that, owing to the particular care the Government has always taken as to further colonization, the eminently agricultural Russian will probably avail himself of the offered facilities and the population in the hitherto empty lands will considerably increase. It may be objected that Russia, the most thinly populated country in Europe, will hardly find a surplus to provide for the newly opened territory, but it must be borne in mind that the Russian peasant is noted for his migratory propensities. And besides, since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, the agricultural proletariat having steadily grown—the annual amount is computed to be 800,000 men—it is almost certain that it will easily drift in an eastern and southeastern direction, augmenting thereby the total of the population."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOER WOMEN AND THE WAR.

ACCORDING to the Boer journals, the British have been striving to create dissensions in the ranks of the allied republics. Attempts are made to win the Free State Boers away from their loyalty to their brethren of the Transvaal, and General Roberts, in a proclamation, has also offered financial inducements to the unpaid foreign contingents which fight on the side of the Boers. Among the offers made to the Free State Boers for abandoning their allies are cash for their horses and continued possession of their farms. Just what effect this policy has had does not yet appear; but it is certain that the Free State Boers are not, on the whole, as hardy and resolute as the Transvaalers. The former have lived in peace for a much longer time than the latter, and are loth to leave the comfortable and in many cases rich homes they have built. When the commandeering began, many Free-State men were glad to obtain doctor's certificates showing that they were incapable of service in the field. This fact has called out the following outburst from a Free-State woman, who writes in the Bloemfontein *Express*:

"Shame upon our men! The one complains of a diseased liver, another has a stiff arm or leg, a third has heart disease. They all run around with certificates in their pockets, to hide their cowardice. Yet others will tell you that they have wives, loving, gentle wives, who are so fond of them that they will not allow them to go to war! I do not believe it. But were this true, why, sisters, I am ready to accompany my husband, who is as dear to me as yours to you. I am willing to die by his side, and I know hundreds of women who are willing to fight for independence. We women thought better of you, men of the Free State!

"Come! Give up your trousers and take our skirts, and we will teach you the duty of a man and a citizen."

Appeals like these are not rare and they seldom fail to have effect among the men. In the Transvaal, the women no doubt play an important part when the country is invaded. The frightful reports of the way in which British soldiers satisfied their lusts at Derdepoort, when the Boer women fell into their hands, have intensified this feeling of animosity. According to the *Volkstem*, women may be used in part to guard the prisoners; but many are already in the field with their husbands, sharing the hardships of the campaign and aiding the wounded.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Dickinson sends from Constantinople, November 21, 1899, translation of an article which appeared in the French *National Journal of Foreign Commerce* on the 14th instant, describing the conditions affecting the present effort of American manufacturers to secure a part of the business of Turkey and the neighboring countries. The article reads:

CREATION OF A PERMAMENT EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Constantinople correspondent of *Sell's Commercial Intelligence*, of London, writes that the consul-general of the United States, who has already succeeded in establishing a direct steamer line between America and Constantinople, is now occupied in accomplishing an enterprise which is followed with lively interest by the commercial world. He has formed a company of sixty manufacturers and American exporters with a view to create at Constantinople a permanent exposition of American merchandise. Thirty or forty cases of goods have already been received, others are on the way, and several of the principal exporters of the United States are expected, in person, to regulate all the details of the working of the institution. At present it has not been decided what the exact nature of the operations will be—sales at wholesale or retail, or only orders taken from the samples exhibited. Whatever may be the decision, it is interesting from a financial point of view to note that the consul has succeeded in concluding with a local banker an arrangement thanks to which the future establishment will be protected from the risks necessarily incurred in granting credit in a foreign place. Without credit, in short, it would scarcely be possible to conduct business.

"It is generally thought that the success of the enterprise will not be complete unless its promoters give it a wider scope than was at first planned. In fact, Constantinople has ceased to be the natural center for supplying Turkey. The inhabitants of the provinces of the empire no longer come there to make their purchases; they make them in the city nearest their home.

"As to the seliers in the interior of the country, they are mostly Armenian merchants who made their purchases directly in Europe or America and would not patronize the proposed depot unless they could find better prices there. It would then be desirable to establish a central depot supplied by a hundred combined houses. This depot should have branches in the principal cities of the interior. To each branch should be attached a good native traveler, and he should have in store a stock of all the usual articles for sale in the region, for the country people, who are the principal customers, are not in the habit of giving their orders in advance. They buy at the time and to the extent of their present needs, and pay cash when they can or ask credit until the next harvest. Each branch store should be in charge of a local merchant, who should pay cash for the goods furnished him or at least should give good security. He should be responsible for credit given by him."

The consul says:

There have been substantial additions within the last thirty days to the number of American exporters under whose auspices an exposition has been opened in this city.

The combination now includes 108 manufacturers and exporters, and negotiations with others are in progress. Among those who have joined the enterprise are the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Swift & Co., of Chicago; Van Camp's Packing Company, Cleveland Store Fixture Company, Mosler-Bowen Safe Company, New Home Sewing Machine Company, Goulds Manufacturing Company, Payne Engine Company, Buffalo Forge Company, United States Glass Company, Standard Heating Company, American Cutlery Company, the Fairbanks Scale Company, Ely Hoe and Fork Company, Wright Shovel Company, Sargeant Lock Company, Henry Disston & Sons, New Haven Clock Company, C. H. Mulford Company, Cliff Paper Company, Concord Rubber Company, and others equally well known.

The suggestion in the foregoing article that Constantinople is no longer the center for supplying Turkey has been anticipated. This combination of American manufacturers includes, in nearly every instance, exclusive agencies, not only for Turkey, but for Greece, Egypt, the Balkan States, and southern Russia, and it is intended to establish branches in all of the leading cities of this region as rapidly as safe arrangements can be made. Constantinople is still the natural point of distribution for ports of the Black Sea and the regions adjacent thereto. The American end of the combination will be in the hands of its agents—W. S. Bigelow & Co., of New York—and with direct steamship communication goods can be shipped directly to the Constantinople concern or to branch houses at the Mediterranean ports, as circumstances may require.

Under date of December 2, 1899, Mr. Dickinson sends another extract from a London trade journal speaking of the exposition and containing suggestions as to Turkish trade, as follows:

CAPTURING THE TURKISH MARKET.—"An American business man in Constantinople, in a letter home, credits the energetic American consul-general with being instrumental in introducing American flour into that market, the importation last year aggregating about 90,000 bags, valued at upward of £50,000 ($243,325). Mr. Dickinson is also credited with having worked hard for months to establish direct steam communication between New York and Constantinople, the result being a direct line sailing about once a month, with the reduction of through rates on all classes of merchandise. The English lines are said not to like it; but, in the opinion of this correspondent, it makes possible the introduction and sale of many lines of goods in competition with English and German manufacturers. Referring more in detail to the introduction of American goods, the writer says:

"'The last ship of the "direct" line brought over something like twenty-five tons of wire nails from America, and more are coming by the next steamer. There seems to be an excellent field here in this line. A great deal of building is going on, almost all wooden buildings, and these are the nails used—called here "points de Paris." There is no question of our ability to compete in this line satisfactorily. Bolts and nuts will find a good sale. American locks, padlocks, butts and hinges, sad-irons, hammers, broad knives, lemon-squeezers, ice-breakers, etc, are already introduced, and their sale might easily be increased. Meat-choppers and raisin-seeders are also bought from us. The leading shop here tells me that they tried German articles in these lines for a time, because they were cheaper and because they were enameled, instead of tinned; but their customers had so much trouble with them that they have gone back to American goods.

"'Our gas and oil stoves ought to be sold here, and I believe that one or two firms are getting out samples, Birmingham goods now being sold. American iron heating and cooking stoves are just beginning to find their way back into this market. They were formerly sold; but freights operated against them, and the Belgian and French articles cut them out—tiny, cheap affairs of sheet iron, some of them landed here as cheap as $3, perhaps less. If an American concern would make similar patterns it could undoubtedly do an enormous business. But our own goods in the simple cheap styles will go. Any manufacturer of iron and brass bedsteads who can compete with the Birmingham goods in price will do a big business here; easily, I should say, $15,000 to $20,000 a year. There is a great consumption of these goods. Practically no other bedsteads are used. As for general lines of hardware and novelties that might be sold, there is no end of them.

"'Some credit is needed here, for the country is not rich, and credit is freely offered by English and German exporters; but American manufacturers are quite right in their suspicions of the trade in general. It is only in the rare cases of unquestioned character and responsibility that any credit ought to be granted. Then, however, our people will undoubtedly find it to their ad-

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Spring Suits, $5.

The costumes and skirts which we make are exclusive in style and distinctly different from the ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits, but we are the only house making fashionable goods to order at moderate prices.

Our catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts. We will mail it FREE, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Skirts in the latest Paris cut, $4 up.
Tailor-made Suits, $5 up. Wash Suits, $4 up.
Wash Skirts, $3 up. Rainy-day Suits and Skirts made
Bicycle Suits, $5. of double-face Materials.
Bicycle Skirts, $3.50.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. If you will mention any particular color of samples that you prefer, we shall be glad to send an assortment of the kind you wish. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples—you will get them free by return mail.

The National Cloak Company,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

Seeds by the bushel

have this trade-mark on a leaden seal: smaller quantities in paper bags are sealed with a green label and **dated.** ☞ You run no risk if you plant these **sealed seeds**—they are

BURPEE'S
"Best that Grow"

as honestly described, from notes taken at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS—the largest trial grounds in America. If not already received, you should **write TO-DAY** for the "Leading American Seed Catalogue."

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS. NO STITCHING IN THE ELASTIC.

The **Velvet Grip**

This Yellow Coupon is on Every Pair

Catalogue Free

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass.

Sample Pair, Mail, 25c.

GUARANTY COUPON

THE Velvet Grip CUSHION BUTTON HOSE SUPPORTER is Guaranteed to the dealer and user against imperfections. Look for the Name on every loop.

CUSHION BUTTON HOSE SUPPORTER

LOOK For the Name on Every Loop.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gluten

The nutritive value of cereal foods lies in the amount of glutenous matter they contain. It is this element which places them in the flesh-forming group of foods. Wheat contains the most and rice the least of this constituent, and the wheat grown in the northwest contains the most of any.

CREAM OF WHEAT

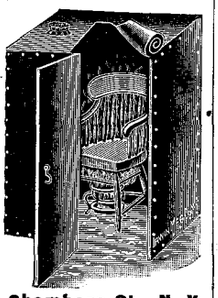
is this grain freed from surplus starch and from the indigestible outer husk, making the best of foods for the muscle or brain worker.

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If you make the selection of a BATH CABINET QUESTION OF CONVENIENCE AND HONEST VALUE,

you can decide only on

IRWIN'S BATH CABINET.



We can prove this and invite investigation and comparisons. We make the most complete line in the world. Prices, $3.50 to $12. Special prices where we have no agent. Agents wanted. One sold one thousand in four months.

IRWIN MFG. CO., 123 Chambers St., N. Y.

CUFFS HELD . . .

with the **Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders** can be placed just where you want them; will never slip but may be instantly released. Drawers Supporters, easily adjusted or taken off—excellent for holding golf trousers. By mail, 20c. the pair. ☞ *Catalogue showing these and other novelties, free.*

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

No Presents! No Premiums! No Discounts!

Our Only Inducements are the Best Imported

TEAS AND COFFEES

AT ALMOST ONE-HALF PRICE.

Special terms to Institutions, Clergymen, Farmers and large consumers. For full particulars address

CONSUMERS' IMPORTING TEA CO.,
67 Vestry Street, New York, N. Y.

CLEARING SALE

6000 new '99 model Bicycles carried over must be SACRIFICED AT ONCE, **$11.75**

SECOND-HAND wheels, good as new, over 50 makes and models **$3 TO $10**

Swell 1900 Models, $11 TO $20

HIGHEST GRADE GUARANTEED.

WE SHIP TO ANY ONE ON APPROVAL AND TRIAL BEFORE PAYMENT.

One **RIDER AGENT** in each town can obtain FREE USE of sample wheel to ride and exhibit. Write for ART CATALOGUE, BARGAIN LIST AND OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept, 86 M Chicago.

Money Maker And saver. Print your own cards, circular, book, newspaper, with our $5 or $18 printing press. Type setting easy, printed rules sent. For man or boy. Send for catalogue, presses, type, paper, to factory.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn

vantage to back up their agents here in every possible manner.'

"Our readers will doubtless remember that our correspondent in Constantinople called attention to the American consul's action some time ago. The fruits of his labors are now being gathered, and again we see how well-directed official assistance can assist trade."

PERSONALS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin of Queen Victoria, has received more army pensions than any other member of English royalty. In 1850, on the decease of his father, the country voted him an annuity of $60,000 a year. At eighteen years of age he became a colonel; at twenty-six a major-general; in 1854 a lieutenant-general; two years later a general on full pay; six years later a field-marshal at $22,500 a year; and in 1861 he was appointed a colonel of the Grenadier Guards at $10,660 a year. His residence, Gloucester House, he, of course, occupies rent and tax-free—equivalent to about $12,500 per annum. He holds the rangership of St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks, which increases his annual income by about $11,000, besides over $20,000 which he draws yearly as rental of his estate near Wimbledon.

JUDGE GEORGE HAYFORD, of Salem, Ore., is the most unique convict in the world. He was the former attorney-general of Oregon, and is one of the best known authorities on criminal law in the United States. The reason for this is that his sentence was self-imposed, for contempt of court, and pronounced for the purpose of gaining access to the state prison as a convict for the purpose of studying the penal system of the State and alleged cruelties to which prisoners are subjected. When he entered the prison he did so without his identity being known save to a few. His jailors were purposely kept in the dark as to his purpose, and he was compelled to undergo the same treatment accorded to other prisoners. His work was the same, his fare was the same, in fact every feature of the prisoner's life became his. There were other anomalies practised in the name of the law and justice and many deficiencies betrayed in the provisions for the prisoners. Many of these can be readily remedied, and he expects to inaugurate elaborate reforms as speedily as his report can reach the authorities.

THE following story is told by the New York *Press* of the Countess of Colloredo, the wife of the Ambassador of Rome:

While in Nice she was in the habit of spending an hour every day before dinner on the terrace of the Kursaal. She was seated one evening in an easy-chair, with a little pet dog in her lap and with a liveried flunkey in attendance, when a stout, rather elderly, and faultlessly clad gentleman came up to her and, taking off his hat, said in excellent French, "Madame, I am glad to see you."

The countess stared at him and asked—with an accent on the "you"—"And, pray, who are *you*, sir?"

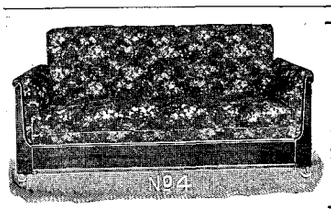
"I am afraid I must have changed very much since last I saw you," said the other, a trifle of vexation evident in his voice. "You do not know me?"

"No, I do not know you, nor do I wish to know you, monsieur," retorted the lady, and up she got and sailed away majestically.

The eyes of the elderly, stout personage twinkled with malicious fun. "Ah!" he said. "But—

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



The Leonard Sofa Bed

A luxurious Sofa, couch length, instantly convertible into a Large, soft hair-mattress bed, with receptacle for bedding or dresses. 10 styles, $28.00 to $75.00—equally luxurious and serviceable. Freight prepaid, catalogues free. Returnable if not entirely satisfactory. There is but One Leonard Sofa Bed. Patented, manufactured and sold only by

The Leonard Sofa Bed Co., 496 Erie St., Cleveland, O.

OVER 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS - DESIGNS - COPYRIGHTS

Domestic and Foreign, Procured at Moderate Rates.

Book on Patents sent free. Patents obtained through OSCAR A. MICHEL, Registered Attorney,

WILL BE FULLY ILLUSTRATED—FREE

In the following TRADE JOURNALS:

Electricity, Weekly; *American Silk Journal*, Monthly; *Housefurnisher, China, Glass and Pottery Review*, Monthly. **These have the largest circulation among capitalists and manufacturers.** Handsomely illustrated and covering a wide field, embracing Mechanics, Electricity, Engineering, Silk Industries, Housefurnishings and Miscellaneous Subjects. Sample copies sent free by addressing

OSCAR A. MICHEL
DEPT. 15.
302 Broadway, New York
BRANCH: 639 F ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Moller's Oil is different

from other cod liver oils, as it is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration. Each bottle of

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

bears on the label, in perforated letters, the date of manufacture, so that the purchaser may always insist on having oil of the latest season's production, and know that he is getting it.

Moller's Cod Liver Oil is put up only in flat, oval bottles, and bears our name as sole agents.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.

ELECTRIC POCKET SEARCH LIGHT

Over 50,000 now in use, which includes the U. S. Army and Navy. No wires to get out of order, no chemicals to spill, no danger even among explosives. For flash or continuous light. A child can operate it. Practical, useful, economical. Price complete, by mail, **$3.30.** ☞ Particulars Free.

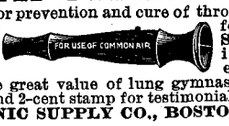
JAMES S. BARRON & CO., General Electrical Supplies, 24-30 Hudson Street, NEW YORK.

ASTHMA

FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous **Kola Plant Compound.** It is Nature's **Sure Botanic Cure** for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 Bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address, **The KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1164 Broadway. New York.**

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to



C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pardon me! I have already been introduced to you, madame. However, allow me to renew the formality. I am the Prince of Wales."

The countess fainted into the arms of her footman.

There is a melancholy sequel to this amusing story, for the countess died in her home about six weeks later, and, in the opinion of many of her friends, her death was "superinduced by shock." She never recovered from the blow of having, unintentionally, cut the Prince of Wales.

MASSACHUSETTS enjoys the unique distinction of having elected at Haverhill and Brockton two Socialist mayors. They are the only avowed Socialists who ever occupied such a position in this country, with the exception of "Golden Rule" Jones, the non-partizan mayor of Toledo. Both of the Massachusetts mayors were elected by the working-class vote, and they are themselves workingmen. They are of the same age—twenty-nine years old—and were both born in New England. Mayor John C. Chase, of Haverhill, worked in the shoe factories from earliest boyhood, and was president of the Haverhill Cooperative Store when first elected mayor in 1898. Mayor Charles H. Coulter, of Brockton, was a journeyman plumber, and president of the Central Labor Union in that city.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, who has been appointed by Joseph Chamberlain as special commissioner to Jamaica in connection with the recommendations arising out of Sir T. Barbour's report on the finances of the colony, was one of the prize men of his class in his university days at Oxford. He has also been for many years an active Socialist. He was one of the famous "Fabian Essayists," and a prominent member of the London Fabian Society.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Explanation.—"Maria, Maria, why (puff, puff) can't you (faugh!) let me buy my own Christmas cigars?" "I didn't buy any Christmas cigars for you this time, John. Those are some of the cigars you bought to give to your friends last fall when you thought you were a candidate for office."—*Chicago Tribune.*

She Wouldn't Tell Him.—A story illustrating the reticence of the Scots is credited to Ian Maclaren. A train was at a station, when a porter put his head into a carriage and called out: "Any one for Doun? Change for Doun! Any one for Doun?" No one moved, and in a few minutes the train was speeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scotswoman turned to a lady sitting near her and said: "I'm for Doun, but I'd no tell that man so."

The Advantage of Polygamy.—"I see," said the old statesman to Amos Cummings, "that you are having a fine time over Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. It reminds me of what happened when old Bill Hooper came to the House as a delegate from Utah Territory. Farnsworth of Illinois took a dash at him. Among other things he asked him how many wives Brigham Young had. The delegate grimly replied, 'He has enough to let other people's wives alone.'"—*Chicago Journal.*

She Let the Cat Out of the Bag.—A lady who had a servant somewhat given to curiosity in-

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, will be sent complimentary to any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

75TH THOUSAND.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

BY MARY JOHNSTON

Author of "Prisoners of Hope."

WITH 8 ILLUSTRATIONS BY HOWARD PYLE AND OTHERS.

CROWN 8VO., $1.50.

Philadelphia Press:

"One of those fortunate works of fiction that are predestined to extraordinary success. . . . It can be safely said that none of the fiction which has sold by hundreds of thousands in the past two or three years equals in literary merit, in freshness of plot, in the delineation of character, in fertility of invention, and in all the qualities that engage and hold the attention, this most pleasing and satisfactory of contemporary romances."

The Brooklyn Eagle, speaking of Miss Johnston's two novels, pronounces them: "Tales that are wonderful for their sustained strength, wealth of color, beauty of style, originality of conception and poetic atmosphere," and asks, "At what fountain of inspiration has she drunk so deeply that her spirit flies so high and so strong?"

New York Tribune:

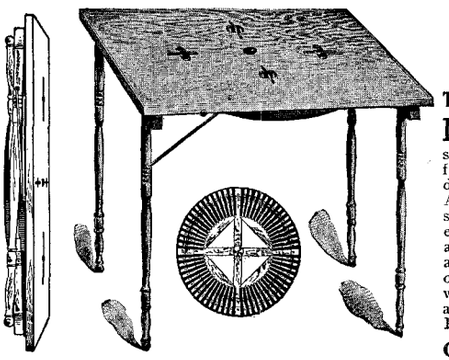
"One of the best historical romances we have had from any contemporary writer of fiction on either side of the Atlantic. . . . The action is always interesting, and sometimes it is thrilling. . . . It is all good history and good romance, blended with art and animated by that spontaneous inspiration without which art is useless."

Boston Herald:

"Its most attractive feature to the general reader will be its thrilling interest of narrative. In this respect it surpasses all the novels that have preceded it in acquiring popularity. Its merits, in a more strictly literary point of view, are in its admirable realization of the life of the time in which its scene is laid—that of the early settlement of Virginia."

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SENT, POSTPAID, BY

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., - - BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

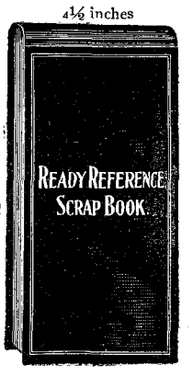


Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

GEO. H. RICE, - Green Bay, Wis.



READY REFERENCE SCRAP BOOK

For Newspaper Clippings.

CAPACITY 35,000 AGATE LINES.

Size of Book, 4 1-2 x 10 1-2 inches.

A PERFECT INDEX PLAN.

A SCRAP IS FILED by passing the top containing the caption through a slot from the back of the leaf and attaching it to the front surface which is gummed. The caption alone shows upon the leaf and indexes the article. The body, which remains in the back, is read by turning the leaf over and up to the slot through which it protrudes. The leaves are of fine linen stock, and the binding of cloth substantially put together.

THIS SMALL BOOK will file 15 clippings (from one inch to one column in length) to the page, and takes the place of the usual large volume. One of the few novelties worth investigating.

At stationers or by mail, $1.00

Postage stamps received

CHARLES ELY, - 56 Warren Street, New York

Sample page which explains itself.

Our Folding Boats are puncture proof. Galvanized steel ribbing. For hunting, fishing, exploring and family pleasure. Walter Wellman took them on his polar trip. Lieut. Schwatka explored the Yukon with them. Awarded first premium at World's Fair. Send 6c. for catalogue. 50 engravings. KING FOLDING CANVAS BOAT CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fried Onions.

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia, shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM...

A prominent physician writes:

DEAR SIRS:—Replying to yours on the use of TARTARLITHINE as a remedy in the treatment of gout, I will say that I have used it in the treatment of about a dozen cases with results that are a little less than wonderful. The characteristic feature of its action is the rapidity with which patients improve under its use. An improvement is noticeable within 24 hours. One of the most striking cases was that of a physician suffering from gout, muscular rheumatism and frequent bilious headaches. I prescribed Tartarlithine, and in one week there was absolute disappearance of all of the uric acid manifestations. The nervous irritability disappeared, and he stated that he had done the best week's work which he had accomplished in years.

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

quired on returning from a visit one afternoon: "Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" "Nothing but a postcard, ma'am." Who is it from, Mary?" "And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" said the girl, with an injured air. "Perhaps not; but any one who sends me messages on postcards is stupid or impertinent." "You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily, "but I must say that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother."—*Sydney Town and Country Journal.*

Oom Paul and the Jews.—It is related of President Kruger that when Jews first began to flock to Pretoria he was unfavorably disposed toward them and used them severely, but after a time relented somewhat, and finally gave them leave to build a synagog. They were grateful, and when the synagog was built they asked him to come and open it. The story is—and it assumes to be a true story—that the old man accepted the invitation, and, standing on the platform, duly said: 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I declare this synagog opened. Now, my friends, I hope you will lose no time in becoming converted."—*Life.*

His Preference.—Frau Hingstermeier, the wife of Herr Hingstermeier, the lion tamer, was what may be termed—to put it mildly—a virago, and held Hingstermeir in absolute subjection. The lion tamer returned to the family caravan one evening in a state of hilarity, which made him feel that he would better postpone an interview with his better half until his condition had worn off. He therefore concluded not to sleep in the family quarters. The next morning his wife called him to account, and he explained that he had been having a little jollification and did not wish to disturb her slumbers on his return. "Where did you sleep?" she demanded. "In the cage with the lions," he replied meekly. "Coward!" hissed Mrs. Hingstermeier, with a look as one robbed of her just dues.—*New York Life.*

A Pair of Liars.—A good story is going the round of the clubs, says "The Major," in *To-Day.* A certain very smart stock-broker was appointed captain in one of the Irish militia battalions. He was warned that the plausible old soldiers of this new company would get the better of him. He only smiled at the idea. Soon after the regiment was embodied, the color-sergeant came to his captain's room with an old soldier, who wished to speak to the officer. The man was admitted, and explained that he had heard from his wife, who was ill and—"if you plaze, sor, can I have forty-eight hours' lave?" "You say you have heard from your wife," said the captain, smelling a rat, and beginning to turn up some imaginary correspondence on his table. "I have, sor." "Ah!" replied the officer, "I have heard from her too, and she asks me not to give you leave, for you only go home to get drunk and break the furniture." "She wrote that, sor?" "Yes." "And does that mean, sor, that I can't have my lave?" "It does." The man saluted and went to the door, then turning suddenly round he said, "If you plaze, sor, may I say something confidential between man and man?" "Well, what is it?" answered the captain. "Why, sor, under this roof are two of the most eeligant liars that the Lord ever made—I'm not a married man."

Current Events.

Monday, February 26.

—Lord Roberts **presses hard** the Boer force under General Cronje, which is intrenched on the banks of the Modder River near Paardeberg..

—The **British naval estimates** are introduced by Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons.

—**In the Senate,** Mr. Turley opposes the seat-

MUSIC SALE. To close out our stock of Music, we will send by mail **70** pieces full sheet-music size, including songs, marches, waltzes, quadrilles (with calls) by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, etc., for **20c.**, or **4** lots **50c.** Money back if not suited. **Hot Time in the Old Town** and **100** Songs with Music, **5c.** *L. D. Hathaway, 339 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.*

OGILVIE'S NEW BOOKS.

WHEN SHILOH CAME.

12mo, 300 Pages, Cloth, $1.50.

The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company have just issued a new religious novel of rare power and interest, entitled "When Shiloh Came," by Ambrose Lester Jackson, a new but powerful and interesting writer. Not only is he a gifted author, but he is also an artist of extraordinary merit. Seven full-page illustrations from his original designs appear in the book, which is bound in the highest style of cloth binding.

IN HIS STEPS

By Charles M. Sheldon.

We will send this wonderful book, bound in paper cover, for 15 cents each, or bound in cloth, 35 cents per copy. **Agents wanted.**

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'

five best books are Lena Rivers, Tempest and Sunshine, Meadow Brook, Homestead on the Hillside, and The English Orphans. We will send these five books by mail, postpaid, for 60 cents, or 15 cents for either of them. Stamps taken.

400 RECITATIONS AND READINGS.

We will send to any address, on receipt of 35 cents, a handsome book, bound in paper cover, and containing 400 of the best recitations ever issued.

Life and Sermons of D. L. Moody

just issued. 400 pp. Bound in cloth, price $1.00. 50 per cent. commission to agents. Send 25 cents for Prospectus Book and go to work. You can sell 100 copies. Address

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company,
89 Rose Street, New York.

"Well, I am Delighted!

At last Jones has an American Typewriter. Now this is a creditable letter for any office, and such a relief from his pen scribbled puzzles. I'll wager Jones will do some business now."

The American $10 Typewriter

is as well made as the highest priced machines, but more simple. For seven years it has held this field without a competitor. Catalogues and samples of work free if you address

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Hackett Building, bet. Warren and Chambers Sts., N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED

copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED.

Active and energetic men to represent us in Eastern, Western, and Southern States. Weekly salary or commissions paid. Make application by letter, giving reference, age, and previous occupation.
DODD, MEAD & CO., - New York—Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing of Mr. Quay; there are also debates on the Hawaiian bill and the race question in the South.

—**Marcus Daly testifies** before the committee of investigation regarding Senator Clark of Montana.

—The lawsuit of the H. C. Frick Coke Company against the **Carnegie Steel Company** is begun at Pittsburg.

Tuesday, February 27.

—General Cronje, with his army of about 4,000 men and several guns, **surrenders unconditionally** to Lord Roberts.

—Mr. Depew speaks in the Senate in defense of the Administration's **Philippine policy**; the Puerto Rican debate continues in the House.

—Secretary Root appears before the House committee on Military Affairs and makes an argument for his **Army Reorganization** bill.

—The South Carolina legislature makes an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a **monument at Chickamauga.**

Wednesday, February 28.

—General Buller **captures Pieter's Hill,** near the Tugela; General Cronje is sent to Cape Town; great rejoicing prevails in England.

—**John O'Donnell, Nationalist,** is elected to succeed Michael Davitt as a member of Parliament for South Mayo, Ireland, receiving 2,410 votes to 427 cast for John McBride, leader of the Irish brigade in the Boer army.

—**In the Senate,** Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) makes an argument for the policy of expansion.

—In the House, the **Puerto Rican Tariff bill** is passed by a vote of 172 to 161.

—The **Third Avenue Railroad Company,** of New York, goes into the hands of a receiver, Hugh J. Grant.

Thursday, March 1.

—General Buller's cavalry, under Lord Dundonald, enters Ladysmith; later the Boer army withdraws, and General Buller **relieves the besieged city.**

—In the Senate, the bill providing a territorial form of **government for Hawaii** is passed.

—A preliminary report from the **Industrial Commission** recommending legislation for the regulation of trusts is made public.

—An appropriation of $100,000 is made by the **Kentucky legislature** to be used in detecting and convicting the assassin of William Goebel.

Friday, March 2.

—Generals Roberts and Kitchener **visit Kimberley,** as the guests of Cecil Rhodes; General Buller reports that the Boers have **entirely withdrawn** from Ladysmith district.

—Sixty natives are killed and 2,000 houses burned by a **British punitive expedition** in Burma.

—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Elkins speak in favor of seating **Mr. Quay.**

—In the House, a bill is passed providing **relief for Puerto Ricans,** at special request from the President.

—Secretary Root **starts for Cuba,** where he will confer with General Wood and personally inspect the Cuban situation.

Saturday, March 3.

—**The Boer prisoners** captured by Lord Roberts number 4,660 men; General Cronje with his officers arrives at Simonstown, near Cape Town.

—**Guerilla warfare** continues in the Philippine Islands.

—The arguments in the **Kentucky contest** over the governorship are concluded at Louisville, and a decision is expected in a few days.

—**President McKinley** arrives in New York, and speaks at the annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sunday, March 4.

—The Boers **retire from Northern Cape Colony** across the Orange River into the Free State; President Kruger visits Bloemfontein and has a conference with President Steyn.

—Justice Woodward makes a pro-Boer speech at Buffalo; Miss Maud Gonne speaks at an Irish mass-meeting in Chicago, where resolutions of **sympathy with the Boers** are passed.

—The **Rev. Dr. John Hennessy,** Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, dies at his home in that city.

—One of the heaviest **snow-storms** during recent years blocks the traffic between Eastern and Western States.

For Debilitated Men,
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with

McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

START right. In painting, the first or priming coat is important. It is the foundation. It is a mistake to think anything is good enough for it. If a mixture of Zinc, Barytes, etc., is used the paint will surely crack and peel.

The only safe paint for priming is Pure White Lead. It combines with the oil, forming a tough, elastic coat that penetrates and will adhere to the surface. The brands in the margin are genuine.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Above is our new 1902 style genuine Square Quaker Cabinet as it actually appears.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE Between our genuine Cabinet and other makes? These cuts speak plainer than words.

Our New 1902 Style Square Quaker Folding Turkish Bath Cabinet

is not a cheap, shoddy, flimsy affair, but is

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST OF ALL CABINETS AT ANY PRICE, OR YOUR MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED.

It has a Real Door—opening wide, on hinges, **not a** bag to pull on over head, or **a** hole to crawl through. **It has a strong, rigid, galv. steel frame.** Covering best, antiseptic, hygiene cloth, **rubber lined.** Our Cabinet does not rest on the shoulders, nor pull on over head. No woodwork to rot, warp, crack or pull apart. A wooden frame for a Cabinet would be about as valuable as a wooden stove. **Our Cabinet is large and roomy,** knees, arms and legs do not touch the sides. Plenty of room for hot foot bath and to sponge, towel and cool the body while inside. **Has Top Curtains** to open for cooling off; **in fact, all the latest improvements. Will last twenty years.**

TO OPERATE simply open door, step in, sit down. (All done in one minute). Bathe, open top curtains, cool off perfectly, step out. Only perfect Cabinet made. Folds flat in 1 inch space. Weighs but 10 lbs. Easily carried.

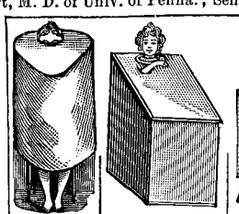
RECOMMENDED BY OVER 1,000,000 HAPPY USERS—such eminent people as Alice B. Stockham, M. D.; Chicago, Editor of "Tokology;" Congressman John J. Lentz; Louis Morrison; Mrs. Kendricks, Prin. Vassar College; Rt. Rev. Bishop J. L. Spaulding; Rev. C. M. Keith, Editor "Holiness Advocate;" E. M. S. Marble, M. D.; Pres. Woman's Club, Washington, D. C.; Edward Reschert, M. D. of Univ. of Penna.; Senator S. McCarrell and thousands of others.

HOT QUAKER BATHS BENEFIT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Open the 5,000,000 pores of the skin, sweat out all the poisons in the blood, which if retained, over-work the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. **Make clear skin, bright eyes.** Keeps you strong, vigorous and healthy. **Prevents** Colds, Lagrippe, Fevers, consumption, and all Disease.

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE RESULTS.

Our medicated bath treatment will cure Nervous Troubles, Debility, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Colds, Lagrippe, Obesity, and **Cures Rheumatism** (we offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved). Cures Headaches, Gout, Sciatica, Piles, Dropsy, Diabetes, Indigestion, **all blood, skin, liver, stomach** and **kidney troubles.** Not only cures, but prevents all ailments peculiar to ladies. With the Cabinet, if desired, is a **Head** and **Complexion Steaming Attachment. Beautifies complexion,** cures and prevents skin eruptions and diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, all Throat Troubles.


Not Ours. All cheap affairs, pull on over head like this are **Dangerous.**

Not Ours. Cheap, flimsy affair, top separate, pulls on over head said to be **Dangerous.** Raise up or move cabinet falls to pieces.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Not Ours. Why pay $7.50 or $12.00 for wooden frame affairs, which rot, warp, split and are unsatisfactory, when a genuine Quaker with steel frame, costs only $5.00? Lasts 20 years, and is guaranteed superior, or your money refunded.

Not Ours.

IF OURS IS NOT THE BEST CABINET MADE WE DON'T WANT YOU TO KEEP IT, but so confident are we that it will please you, that **WE SEND IT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL, to be returned at our expense and your money refunded if not just as represented.** What could be more fair? We have been making genuine Bath Cabinets for years, are the largest m'f'rs in the world. Annual sales 300,000 Cabinets. Value $1,500,000. We're responsible, capital $100,000.00.

OUR PRICE IS WONDERFULLY LOW. Sent to any address upon recipt of $5.00, complete with heater, directions, formulas for medicated baths and ailments. Face Steamer $1.00 extra. Remit by Bank Draft, P. O. or Express Money Order, or certified Check. **ORDER TODAY.** You won't be disappointed. **Money refunded after 30 days use.** if Cabinet is not just as represented.

☞ **WRITE US ANYWAY for Our "Book on Baths," Testimonials, etc., FREE.**

Address **The WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 1312 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

$18 to $50 WEEKLY.

MEN and WOMEN—At Home or Traveling.

Our Agents made over $47,000 last month—Albert Hill, of N. J., $238 first month. John Hannibal, R. R. Conductor, $634. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, $12.50 first 2 hours. Rev. McDaniel, $300 while preaching. Lida Kennedy, $84.00 while teaching. Mrs. Hitchcox, $222 besides housekeeping.

LET US START YOU—BE A MONEY MAKER.

We are spending $350,000.00 adv. this Cabinet, creating an enormous demand right in your locality. You carry small stock and supply it and appoint agents. Failure impossible. Every energetic man or woman makes $5.00 to $10.00 daily. Plenty good territory. **Write** for our **Proposition, New Plan, Terms, etc.,** (stating age, town or county wanted).

COLLAR & BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button.

Krementz & Co., 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

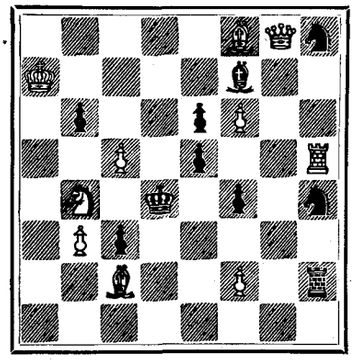
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 458.

BY THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 454.

1. R—Kt 7 / K—R 3	2. K—Kt 3 dis ch / K—Kt (must)	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B or R x R	2. Q—B 4 ch / K x Q (must)	3. B—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B sq	2. B—Q 8 ch / K—R 3 (must)	3. K—Kt 3 mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. B. Moser, Madison, Ia.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ca.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; D. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. Dak.; L. Dibert, Johnstown, Pa.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy Mass.

Comments: "It limps, and yet is a scorcher"—I. W. B.; "Dashing and chivalrous—a Knightly coup"—F. H. J.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "A fine little 3-er"—M. M.; "A well-conceived problem; just difficult enough to be interesting and with just variations enough to make it first-class"—S. M. M.; "Beautiful in conception and detail"—W. R. C.; "Clever, but a bit loose-jointed"—H. H. B.; "Very shrewd and clever"—B. M.; "Easy but tricky"—H. P. Van W.; "Very good and quite difficult"—W. B. M.; "The only defects seem to be the mates on second move"—G. P.; "The composer deserves to be Knighted"—J. G. L.

W. W. and B. H., and J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex., got 450 and 451.

From the Vienna Tournament.

MAROCZY'S FINE PLAY.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Press, Philadelphia.

French Defense.

MARCO. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3 P x P	P x P
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3
5 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3
6 Castles	Castles
7 P—B 3	P—B 3
8 B—K Kt 5	B—K Kt 5
9 Q Kt—Q 2	Q Kt—Q 2
10 Q—B 2	Q—B 2
11 K R—K sq	Q R-K sq. He might have played K R—K sq, bringing about the same result without disturbing the symmetry of the board, which so far shows an even development.
12 B—R 4	B—R 4
13 B—Kt 3	B x B
14 R P x B	B—Kt 3
15 R x R	R x R
16 B x B	R P x B

17 R—K sq. Once more the forces are evenly placed, yet White, by capturing the Rook and playing R—K sq, lost a move. The outcome should be a drawn game, and as a matter of fact, in a similar contest, Dr. Tarrasch playing against Walbrodt, at an earlier stage offered a Draw, which was promptly accepted.

17	P—R 3
18 Q—Kt sq	K—B sq
19 R x R ch	Kt x R
20 P—R 3	Q—Q sq
21 Q—K sq	Q—K 2
22 Q x Q ch	K x Q.

It is quite noteworthy, that White by exery exchange lost a move. Black thus has his King and K Kt better placed and is enabled to proceed aggressively. White expected to draw without difficulty, the forces being absolutely even.

23 K—B sq	Kt—Q 3
24 K—K 2	P—B 3.

Necessary, to prevent White from Kt—K 5; Black thus will be able to make use of his Kt at Q 2.

25 Kt—K sq	P—Q Kt 4
26 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Kt 3
27 P—B 3	Kt (Kt 3)—B 5

28 Kt—Kt sq. Better, perhaps, was Kt x Kt. If Black answers Kt x Kt, then Kt—Q 3 and Kt—B 5 may be played, leading to a pretty even position. The move selected is too defensive and gives Black chances to proceed with the attack.

28	Kt—B 4
29 P—Kt 4	Kt (B 4)—K 6

which slightly compromises the White game. Neither Kt can be brought into play without the loss of a Pawn.

30 K—B 2	P—Kt 4
31 K—K 2	P—Kt 3
32 K—B 2	K—Q 3
33 K—K 2	K—B 2
34 K—B 2	K—Kt 3
35 K—K 2	P—R 4

36 K—B 2. He could not play P x P on account of K x P, K—R 5, and eventually Black wins the Pawn.

36	P—R 5,

an important move. White now will be obliged to make every effort in guarding the Q R P, for otherwise the advanced Black Q R P will decide the game.

37 K—K 2	K—B 2
38 K—B 2	K—Q 3
39 K—K 2	K—K 2
40 K—B 2	K—B 2
41 K—K 2	K—Kt 2
42 K—B 2	K—R 2
43 P—Kt 3	K—R 3
44 K—K 2	P—K B 4
45 P x P	P x P
46 K—B 2	K—R 4
47 K—K 2	P—B 5.

An important move, which will enable Black to enter with his King.

48 P x P	P x P
49 K—B 2	K—Kt 4.

He could not play K—R 5 at once, on account of Kt—Kt 2 ch forcing exchange of Knights, after which the game would be drawn.

50 K—K 2	K—R 5
51 K—B 2	K—R 6
52 Kt—Q 3.	

Had he played K—K 2, Black would have answered K—Kt 6 and White would be unable to move any of his forces without immediate loss.

52	Kt—B 7.

Splendid play. He gives up the K B P in order to gain the more important Q R P. He will subsequently win the K B P.

53 Kt x P ch	K—R 5

54 Kt—Q 3. Hardly better was the Kt—Kt 6 ch, Kt—K 7, and Kt x B. Black wins the Q R P and will be enabled to win by advancing his Q R P.

54	Kt (B 7) x R P
55 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
56 Kt—B sq	Kt—Kt 8
57 Kt—R 2	K—R 6
58 K—K 3	K—Kt 6
59 P—K B 4	K—Kt 5
60 P—B 5	K x P
61 K—Q 3	K—B 5
62 Kt—B sq	K—B 6
63 K—B 2	Kt—R 6 ch
64 K—Q 3	K—B 7
65 K—Q 2	Kt—B 5 ch
66 K—Q sq	K—K 6
67 K—B 2	P—R 6
68 Kt—R 2	Kt—Kt 7

69 Kt—B sq. He could not play K—Kt 3 on account of K—Q 7. If then K x P, Black answers K—B 7, and White must move his Kt, which will be captured, Black winning easily.

69	Kt—Q 6.

Brilliant play. White can not capture the Kt on account of P—R 7. White then must play K—Kt 2, and Black continues K x Kt and K x B P.

70 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 8 ch
71 K—Q sq	K—Q 6.

Sacrificing the Kt in order to win the adverse Pawns.

72 K x Kt	K x P

73 Kt—R sq. A clever trap. If Black answers K—Kt 7, White would continue K—Q 2, and if Black captures the Kt then K—B sq closes in the adverse K, leading to a well-known drawing position. Black, of course, evades this by playing K x Q P.

73	K x Q P
74 Kt—B 2 ch	K—B 6
75 K—Q sq	P—R 7
76 K—B sq	P—Q 5
77 Kt—R sq	P—Q 6

78 Kt—B 2. Another trap: if Black plays P x Kt, then a stalemate comes about and the game is drawn. Black, however, replies P—B 4, giving White a move, and wins.

78	P—B 4

79 Resigns.

Kemeny calls special attention to the fact that, "when twenty moves were made most of the pieces were exchanged, and with but six Pawns and two Kts on the board nothing but a drawn game was anticipated. But the struggle just then commenced, and Maroczy displayed skill, ingenuity, and accuracy in the difficult end-game, as is hardly shown by any other exponent of the game except Lasker. Indeed, the game ranks with the Champion's best efforts, and the struggle is somewhat similar to the one in the Lasker-Pillsbury game of the London tourney."

A "Composite Game."

A correspondent suggests that THE LITERARY DIGEST Chess-Association shall play what he calls a Composite Game. The idea is to have 30 or 40 players on a side; each player having a number, representing the number of the move he is to make. "While," he says, "the game would not prove anything as to the merits of the respective sides, it would be a curiosity of Chess." If this meets with the approval of our Chess friends, send in your names as soon as possible, so that we can begin the game in our first issue in April.

The Vienna Chess-Club occupies ten good-sized rooms for play, with restaurants for smokers and non-smokers, billiard-rooms, ladies' saloon, kitchen, cloak, reading and conversation rooms, etc. The club has over 370 members.

FINANCIAL.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES

New York City Real Estate Security for Double the Amount.

BEAR 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Money Can Be Withdrawn Within 30 Days of Notice

It has been decided by the Managers of the Prohibition Park Company to accept additional loans for a limited amount of money in any sums for which **6 per cent. interest-bearing Deposit Certificates** will be issued in denominations of $10 each.

INTEREST will be forwarded to the holders of Certificates quarterly. The principal will be payable at any time on thirty days' notice. The Deposit Certificates are secured by deeds of unencumbered real estate and mortgages to double the amount of the Certificates deposited with I. K. Funk, President of Funk & Wagnalls Co., as collateral. In addition to this security, the Deposit Certificates are a first lien upon all the assets of the Prohibition Park Co.

The security makes the loans absolutely safe. The money will be used in completing the improvements and in beautifying Prohibition Park, (Westerleigh), Borough of Richmond, New York City. Address

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO.,
West New Brighton, New York City.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

"First-Class Railroad Stocks

and other listed securities if bought on our Instalment plan will yield more than the usual rates of dividends. . .

Emmens, Strong & Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N. Y. City.

BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Ethics of Marriage

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D.

Frank and earnest discussions of the present abuses of marriage and parenthood, with helpful advice and suggestions for the integrity, purity, and happiness of married life. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Elizabeth A. Tobey, Pres. Mass. W. C. T. U.: "I have read your book with deep interest and heartily concur in the opinions therein expressed. May God bless your words."

The Churchman, New York: "A book for mothers to put in their daughters' hands."

The New Womanhood

By JAMES C. FERNALD,

Author of "The Home Training of Children."

A discussion on the best solution of the Woman Question. Introduction by MARION HARLAND. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Christian Endeavor World, Boston: "We are not acquainted with any book that even approaches this as an outline for girls and women of their true glory and work. Every page is crowded with good things."

True Motherhood

Helpful talks on the ideals of true motherhood and woman's sphere as a home maker. Consisting of selections relating to motherhood, taken from "The New Womanhood" (see above). 12mo, leatherette, 60 cents.

Mrs. Clinton Smith, President W. C. T. U., Washington, D. C.: "It runs all the way from the sweet flowers of the poetic description to the deep things of intrinsic help. I will use it to advance the work of training young motherhood so happily begun."

How to Win

By FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Bright and entertaining talks to girls including: The New Ideal of Manhood; The Beautiful; The Decalogue of Natural Law; At What Age Shall Girls Marry? How Do You Treat Your Laundress? The New Ideal of Womanhood; Aimless Reveries vs. A Resolute Aim; Woman's Opportunity in Journalism; The New Profession. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Frances Power Cobbe, of London: "Crowded with wise counsels administered so brightly and lightly that the recipients will infallibly swallow them like bonbons."

The Expert Cleaner

By HERVEY J. SEAMAN.

A handbook of practical information for all who like clean homes, tidy apparel, wholesome food, and healthful surroundings. Including hints, suggestions, and recipes for cleaning every article in and about the house. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

American Kitchen Magazine, Boston: "It covers every particular of household cleaning, and the author states that the information given is systematized from notes which have been gathered during a long period, from the experience of a number of successful housekeepers known to him."

The Wit of Women

By KATE SANBORN.

A collection of bright, witty, and humorous sayings of women, including clever puns, laughable anecdotes, and mirthful extracts from books and poems. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Demarest's Monthly, New York: "This book is really funny. It is rich in fancy, in antitheses, and in brilliant flashes of epigrammic wit and the subtle play of delicate humor."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

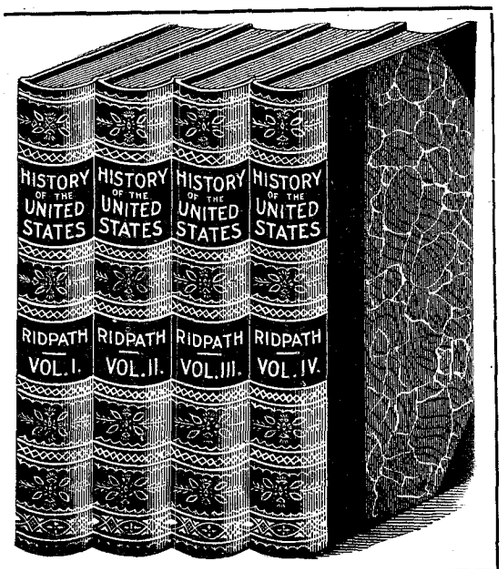
Special Introductory Offer to DIGEST Readers

THE NEW IMPERIAL EDITION OF

At Half Price
To DIGEST readers
For Thirty Days

Ridpath's History of the United States

FOUR SUPERB ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES — **REVISED TO DATE**



Includes the Spanish-American War

ONLY 50 CENTS REQUIRED

THE work is superbly bound in half Russia, gilt tops, the most elegant of bindings, the type is large and clear, and printed upon the highest quality of heavy vellum finished paper. Hundreds of illustrations, colored maps, and charts, richly embellish the work, and sells regularly at $20. To those who accept this offer within thirty days, the set will be sent prepaid on payment of 50 cents and the balance will be payable in ten monthly payments of $1 each. Books can be returned within ten days and money refunded if not found satisfactory.

An Easy Way to Secure a Matchless Set of Books That Should be in Every American Home.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
I accept your Special Offer to DIGEST Readers of Ridpath's History of the United States, and enclose 50 cents as initial payment. Send full particulars and, if satisfactory, will order the set; otherwise the 50 cents is to be returned to me.

ONLY 500 SETS

Are offered to DIGEST readers at this price

NO American home, however obscure and humble, can afford to be without some readable, authentic, and patriotic narrative of the struggles and triumphs of that land whose name has become, in all the world, the synonym of liberty. Such a work is Dr. Ridpath's **Popular History of the United States.** It is a compendium of the stirring facts of our history woven into a narrative so brilliant and dramatic as to leave an ineffaceable impression on the mind of the reader. The images rise from these pages like the creations of fiction. The great acts of our national drama are set on the historic stage like the scenes of the *Histories* of Shakespeare, and the imagination is borne onward without effort or weariness Thousands of the readers of Dr. Ridpath's work have borne witness to **its unfailing and absorbing interest.**

Reads Like a Romance

360,000 COPIES SOLD

OF THE FIRST EDITION

This is the GREATEST SALE ever recorded of a historical work, and shows the wonderful popularity of the author and the great merit of the work.

AMERICA'S GREATEST HISTORIAN

DR. RIDPATH needs no introduction to the American public, his name is a household word and his history stands unequalled among all works of a like kind, giving the real substance of many exhaustive histories within the compass of a single work. How completely this is done, with what consummate skill the historian has sifted the wheat from the chaff, how the vividness of his narrative grows in fascinating power to the close, is well attested by the fact of its phenomenal sale.

HENRY G. ALLEN & COMPANY, Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

SURE PAYING BUSINESS. $125 A MONTH EASY.

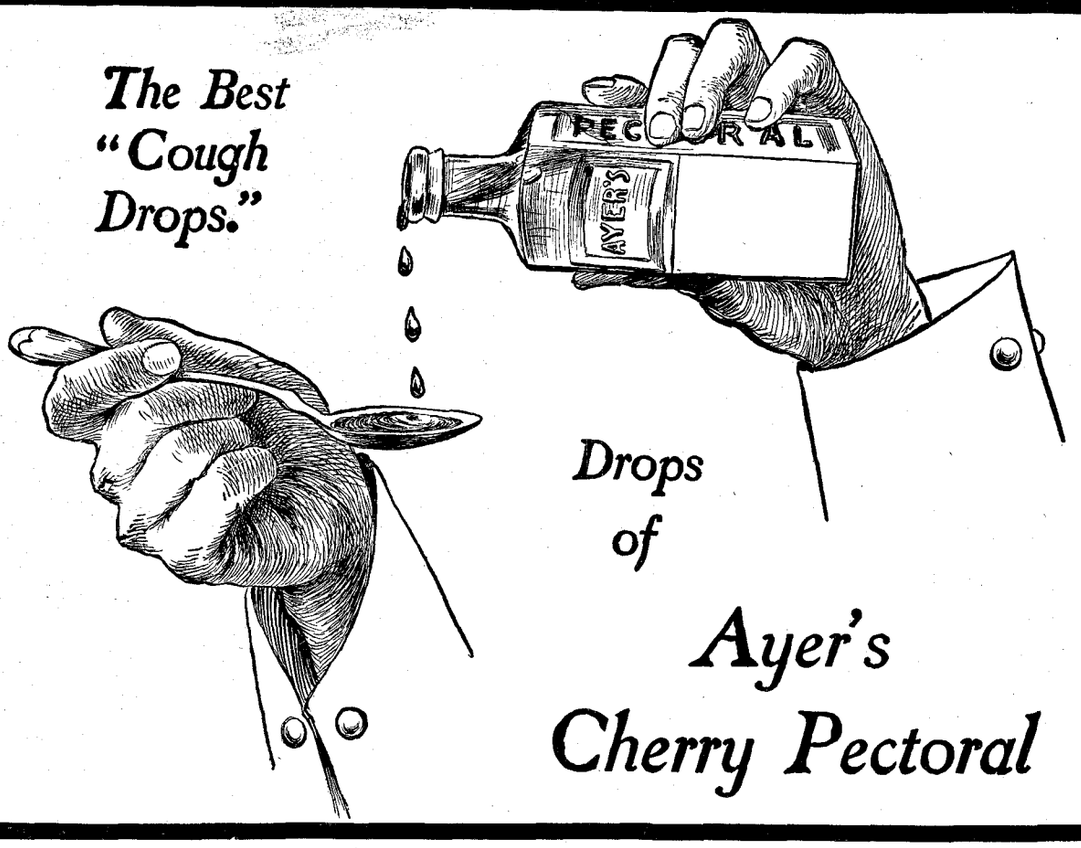
COLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND METAL PLATING. NEW, QUICK PROCESS.
MR. REED MADE $88 FIRST 3 DAYS. Mr. Cox writes: "Get all I can do. Plate 30 sets a day. Elegant business." Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Agents all making money. So can you. **Gents or Ladies, you can positively make $5 to $15 a day,** at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling **Prof. Gray's Platers.** Unequalled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. **Warranted. No experience necessary.**
LET US START YOU IN BUSINESS. We do plating ourselves. Have experience. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. **Guaranteed. New modern methods.**
WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets, FREE. Failure impossible.
THE ROYAL, OUR NEW DIPPING PROCESS. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with finest, most brilliant plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. **Guaranteed 5 to 10 years.**
A boy plates from 200 to 800 pieces tableware daily. No polishing, grinding or work necessary.
DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. *Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods* plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. **You will not need to canvass.** Our agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers always delighted. **WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.** Been in business for years. Know what is required. **Our customers have the benefit of our experience.**
WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and Guarantee Everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. **WE START YOU. Now is the time to make money.**
WRITE TO-DAY. Our New Plan—Samples, Circulars and Testimonials FREE.
Don't wait. Send us your name anyway. Address

GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 240 MIAMI BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There's nothing so bad for a Cough as Coughing!

The Best "Cough Drops."



Drops of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For sixty years this has been the one great household remedy for all throat and lung diseases.

There's nothing so good for a Cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral!

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED